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ABSTRACT

Based on 1970 U.S. Census data, this report notes that there were 500,000 persons employed during that year as artists who performed as actors, architects, authors, designers, musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, photographers, radio and television announcers, and in other arts-related fields. Part 1 provides a summary and analysis of the geographic distribution of employed artists, while part 2 specifically describes the principal residential characteristics of each of the major artist occupations, identifying where people in each field were concentrated in terms of total numbers in a community and in proportion to an area's general population of employed persons. Part 3 describes the relative size of each state's and the District of Columbia's employed artist population. It identifies which types of artists were predominant, how the states compared with each other in the employment of artists, and states' urban areas that had large concentrations of working artists. An appendix provides 33 tables of demographic data, and other tables, figures, and maps are included. (JHP)

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Research Division Report #5

Where Artists Live: 1970

National Endowment for the Arts

October 1977

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A Study by Data Use and Access Laboratories, July 1977

PREFACE

One of the goals of the National Endowment for the Arts is "to promote broad dissemination of cultural resources of the highest quality across the land". An important step in accomplishing this goal is determining how one of our greatest cultural resources -- the artists themselves -- is distributed across the country. Thus, the charge of the Research Division was to compile the most comprehensive data available on the location of artists.

Because the number of persons employed in artistic occupations is small relative to total U.S. employment, only extremely large or specialized surveys can provide information on employed artists nationwide. The decennial census provides sufficiently accurate and detailed occupational information and has been used in this study. Furthermore, census data comparisons can be made of changes over time. The 1970 Census information used in this study can be compared with data from the 1980 Census when they become available and will show changes that occur in this decade.

The tabulation and analysis of the 1970 Census data for this study was performed for the Research Division by Data Use and Access Laboratories. This report was written by Diane Ellis under the general direction of John C. Beresford and is the first in a series of reports based on information from the 1970 Census. Much of the data appearing in this publication was taken directly from two sets of tabular material prepared earlier by Data Use and Access Laboratories -- "Rank of States and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Number of Artists in Specific Artistic Occupations" and "Proportion of Artists in a State Relative to Proportion in the United States by Type of Residence". Copies of these materials can be examined at the Library of the Arts Endowment or borrowed through inter-library loan. To do so, contact Mrs. Chris Morrison, Librarian, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20506; phone: (202) 634-7640.

Research Division
National Endowment for the Arts
October 1977

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INTRODUCTION

In 1970 the U.S. Census noted that there were a half million persons employed in the following artist occupations: actor, architect, author, dancer, designer, musician and composer, painter and sculptor, photographer, radio and television announcer, and a miscellaneous category of artists not elsewhere classified. The following report examines where these people lived, how the various artist occupations were geographically distributed, and how the distribution of artists compared to that of the general population of U.S. workers.

This report covers only persons who were employed in the arts in 1970. U.S. Bureau of Census definitions for residence and employment are used throughout. Employed artists are those who did any artistic work for pay or profit during the reference week of the census. Thus they include wage and salary workers as well as self-employed artists who worked for money.

The half million figure did not include teachers of music, drama, and art; and it did not include editors and reporters, publicity and public relations writers, and athletes. It should be noted that these occupations are sometimes part of the artist/entertainer definition in Bureau of the Census and NEA reports. Such groups would bring the total employed to nearly 848,000 in 1970.

Also the report does not take into account those artists who sought a livelihood from their work but depended on sources of income other than employment in arts occupations. This topic will be addressed in future reports.

The information used in this report is from the 1970 Census of Population. Data published by the Bureau of the Census[1] has been recompiled by DUALabs to provide new tabulations on the location of artists in specific occupations by state and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Data on the concentration of artists relative to the professional and total employed have also been compiled.[2] Throughout this

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[1]See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Series PC(1)-D, Final Reports 1 through 52.

[2]Data Use and Access Laboratories, "Rank of State and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Number of Artists in Specific Artistic Occupations" and "Proportion of Artists in a State, Relative to Proportion in the United States, By Type of Residence" (prepared for the National Endowment for the Arts, 1977).

report, the analysis and discussion refers to 1970 and not to the situation today.

The report is organized into three sections. The first provides an overall summary and analysis of the geographic distribution of employed artists. The second describes the principal residential characteristics of each of the nine major artist occupations, showing where people in each field were concentrated both in terms of total numbers in a community and in proportion to an area's general population of workers. The third section gives a state-by-state description of the relative size of each state's employed artist population. It shows which types of artists were predominant, how each state compared with other states in employment of artists, and which (if any) urban areas of the state had large concentrations of working artists.

I. WHERE ARTISTS LIVE: A SUMMARY ANALYSIS

As a group, artists tend to be even more urban than do other people in the nation: in 1970 nearly 88% of those working in artist occupations lived in urban areas (areas of 2,500 or more inhabitants) compared to 74% of the U.S. population as a whole. Urban life is conventionally associated with higher family incomes, higher educational levels, and related characteristics, which may in part reflect both the artists themselves and their audiences. It seems that social and economic characteristics of cities tend to encourage support for artistic professions.

New York City and Los Angeles were the dominant urban centers for artists of all occupations. In 1970 nearly 20% of all employed artists in the United States lived in either of these two metropolitan areas. Other metropolitan areas with large artist populations (over 10,000 employed artists) were Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and Boston. (See Appendix tables 1 through 11 for rankings of the major metropolitan areas by artist occupation.)

All of the artist occupations tended to be made up of urban dwellers, but actors and dancers were more prone to urban living than any other type of employed artist, as shown in the table below.

Table A

Urban/Rural Location of Employed Artists, 1970

Artist Occupation	Number	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Actors	9,728	95.0%	5.0%
Dancers	5,950	94.5	5.5
Musicians/Composers	87,834	89.0	11.0
Architects	56,214	88.7	11.3
Painters/Sculptors	100,893	88.2	11.8
Designers	108,788	88.0	12.0
Authors	25,376	87.8	12.2
Photographers	64,691	86.9	13.1
Radio/TV Announcers	21,226	83.3	16.7
Other Artists	60,309	85.0	15.0
All Artists	541,009	87.8%	12.2%

The propensity for city living among working artists seems related to the need for an audience. For financial reasons, the larger the audience the better. This applies especially to performers - actors, dancers, and musicians. Those occupations which have a less direct audience interaction - writers, painters, designers, architects, photographers - were somewhat less dependent on the city, but still used it to market their talents. The least urbanized were the radio/TV announcers.

Among the states, large variations existed in the size and composition of their employed artist populations. Just two states -- New York and California -- provided employment for over 30% of all working artists. No other states came close to these in sheer numbers of artists. (See Appendix tables 12 through 22 for total numbers of employed artists in each state for each artist occupation.)

New York State had the highest proportion of employed artists, relative to the total working population of the state, with a ratio of artists to total workers that was 70% higher than the U.S. as a whole. At the other extreme was Mississippi, which had 56% fewer employed artists among its total employed population than the U.S. average.

Table B

States Above the U.S. Average in Ratios of Employed Artists to Total Workers, 1970

State	Total Number of Employed Artists	Proportion of Artists to the State's Total Workers as a Percent of U.S. Average
New York	85,213	169%
District of Columbia	3,779	160
Nevada	2,207	158
California	79,609	151
Hawaii	2,863	142
Maryland	13,338	123
Connecticut	10,510	119
New Mexico	2,602	114
New Jersey	22,331	112
Arizona	4,817	111
Massachusetts	17,881	110
Florida	18,105	106
Washington	9,066	104
Colorado	6,337	101

The State of Illinois represented the U.S. average. And it had the highest ratio of employed artists to working people of any of the midwestern states, reflecting the low concentration of artists in this region. (See Appendix tables 23 through 33 for rankings of all states for each artist occupation.)

The ranking shows that working artists tended to live in the urban coastal states, where general population sizes also were largest. Regional differences were very pronounced. New York City's influence could be seen in the size of artist populations in its neighboring states of New Jersey and Connecticut; the impact of Washington, D.C., was evident in Maryland and Virginia; and the California-Nevada-Arizona-New Mexico grouping shared similar characteristics.

It can also be seen from the data that certain artist occupations were more dominant in some regions than in others: musicians were the largest group of artists in the West and in the South; designers were the largest group in the industrial Northeast; and painters were the largest group in the Midwest. This pattern probably reflected the varying industries of each region, the demands and tastes of art consumers, and the socialization of young artists in each region.

Finally, it becomes evident in examining the data on individual artist occupations that certain types of artists were spread out around the country and others were highly concentrated. The urban/rural differences shown in Table A give some indication of this, but the phenomenon is more striking when individual states and metropolitan areas are examined. At the one extreme were radio and television announcers, who were highly dispersed geographically and so were the most common artist occupation among working people in sparsely populated states such as North Dakota and Wyoming. At the other extreme were actors, who were very concentrated with more than half living in New York and California. Photographers were in a middle position and were very evenly distributed among the general working population.

Because the spread of artists among the general U.S. population varied so much by artist occupation, the distribution must relate to the peculiar needs and characteristics of the different occupations and the different art forms. Theatre, for example, typically requires a large group of people to perform, manage, and direct plus a good deal of money to pay for these people and for costumes, props, technical equipment, and a building to house the stage. Photography, on the other hand, requires expenditures for little more than a basic camera, film, and access to a darkroom, all of which are very portable. The geographical dispersion of radio/TV announcers, on the other hand, reflects federal government regulatory activities in this field. The Federal Communications Commission exercises control over the geographic locations of radio/TV announcers by regulating licensing of radio and television states and by assigning frequencies and power levels. These regulations have the effect

of dispersing both the stations and the announcers they employ.

Although other artist occupations in the U.S. are less concentrated than acting, most share the characteristic of living in large cities in numbers disproportionate to the distribution of ordinary citizens across the country. One explanation for the geographic containment of artists within large metropolitan areas may be that cities are where artists are born and bred. A study of the characteristics of student dancers has suggested as much:

> The major art centers are there, and the possibility of selecting dance as a career rests in part on exposure to concerts, magazines, dancing schools, and the first taste of performing in recitals and high school shows. Almost all of the students had some performing experience prior to their decision to dance professionally; many of them had extensive experience. The musical comedy theme of the girl from the small town in the Midwest who rises to theatrical heights as a dancer in the big city is virtually nonexistent. 3

Examination of migration patterns of artists would help clarify this phenomenon. No doubt the geographic containment of artists is further influenced by the greater employment opportunities and other forms of financial support among the established cultural centers of the East Coast and California. The financial means to produce one's art -- whether it be a Shakespeare performance, an adventure novel, or a handcrafted ceramic jar -- would be a major factor determining where artists live and work.

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[3]Carol Pierson Ryser, "The Student Dancer," in The Arts in Society, ed. Robert N. Wilson (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964), pp. 101-103.

II. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED ARTISTS

Artists working in their various occupations display considerable differences in their choice of residence. For many working artists, however, place of residence may be not only a matter of choice but of the realities of the job market in their artistic field. It can be seen from the descriptions below that certain artist occupations were typically found in a particular city or region of the country and that artist occupations differed as to their geographical dispersion. Each of the major artist occupations are described below in terms of geographical distribution.

ACTORS

Persons working in the acting profession include those who perform in live theatre, television, and film, as well as those who direct and stage manage these productions. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the majority of employed actors located in the theatre, television, and motion picture centers of New York City and Los Angeles. Of the 9,728 actors who were working in the field in 1970, 32% (more than 3,000 actors) resided in New York City, while 23% lived in Los Angeles. With more than half of the total U.S. acting population, New York City and Los Angeles were clearly the nation's centers for actors. The theatregoer in New York City can choose from among many different Broadway or off-Broadway plays and musicals during any week. In Los Angeles, it is Hollywood which attracts many aspiring movie and television actors.

No other metropolitan areas in the U.S. came close to New York and Los Angeles in their support of the acting profession. Indeed, in 1970 only seven other metropolitan areas claimed more than 100 employed actors each. Chicago led these other cities with 312 actors, followed by San Francisco, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Dallas.

Acting is an overwhelming urban profession -- more urban than any other artistic field with 95% of working actors living in urban areas in 1970. Figure 1 shows the total numbers of employed actors among U.S. metropolitan areas.

At the state level, trends were nearly identical, with New York and California reflecting the large acting populations in their major cities. In 1970 the two states combined had 62% of the actor population, with the remaining 38% located in other urban areas of the East and West Coasts. The size of New York's actor population is even more impressive when one looks at the proportion of actors to the general working population of the state.

Here one was 3 1/2 times more likely to find an actor among the state's workers than among U.S. workers as a whole. In New York there was one actor for every 2,200 persons employed, while several states apparently had no employed actors at all. A comparison of the employed actor populations among the states is illustrated in Figure 2 by standardizing each state's ratio of employed actors to the state's total workers.

Figure 1. Residence of Employed Actors among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

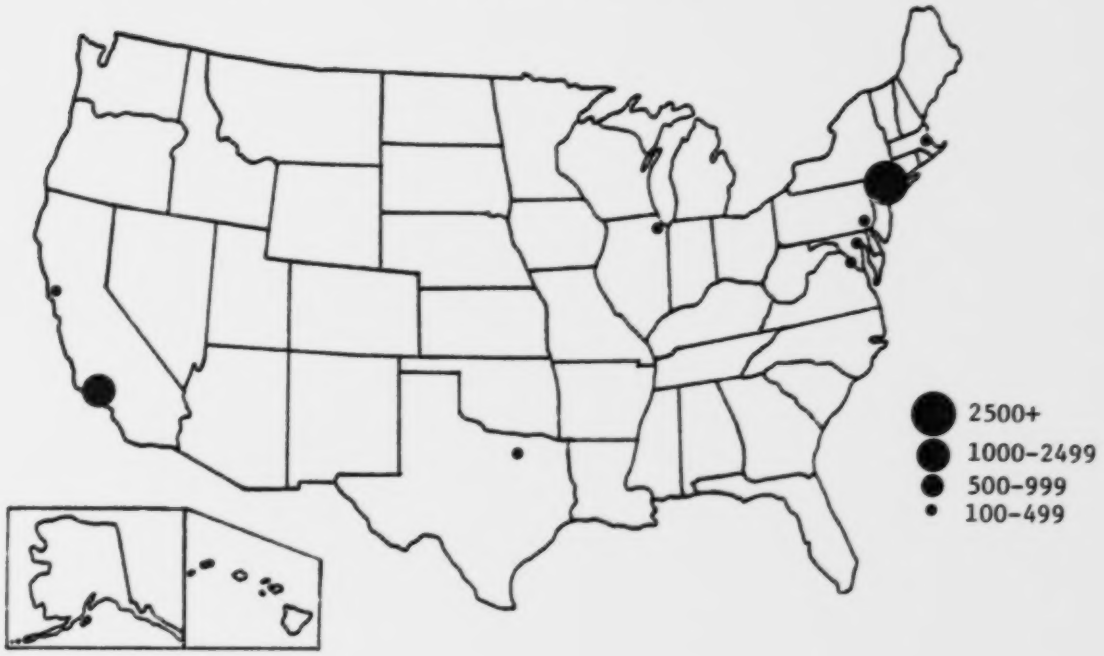
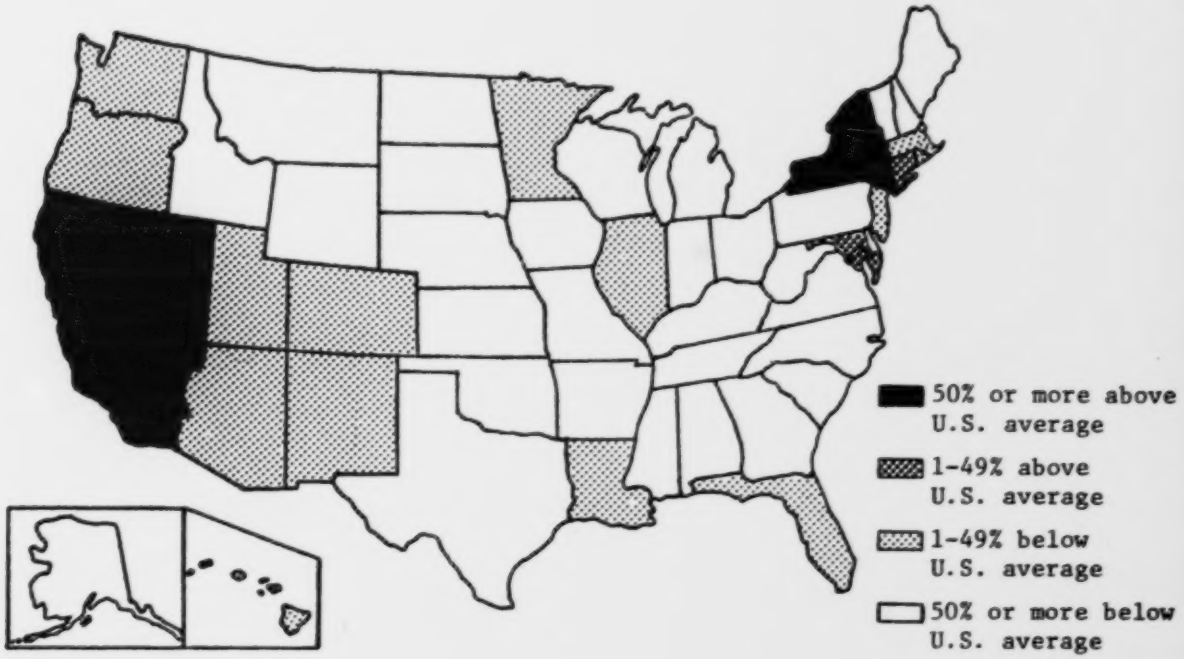


Figure 2. Distribution of Employed Actors among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



ARCHITECTS

The architect classification in the U.S. Census encompasses the varied architectural specialties, including architectural engineers, landscape architects, and naval architects. In all there were 56,214 persons employed in the architect profession in 1970, and they were spread widely across the urban areas of the United States.

In 1970 all states had working architects; the median number for a state was 572, found in Arizona. California and New York had the largest numbers, with 7,981 and 6,353, respectively. Together these two states employed more than a quarter of all working architects.

As with the other artistic fields, architecture is largely an urban-based occupation. Only 11% of employed architects lived in small towns and rural areas, and these were mostly in the northeastern states. New York City alone had over 5,000 employed architects in 1970. This represents nearly twice as many architects as either Los Angeles, Chicago, or San Francisco, which ranked second, third, and fourth, respectively, in the size of their architect populations. Other cities with large architect populations included Washington, D.C., Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Seattle. This distribution is shown in Figure 3.

In proportion to its large working population, however, New York State did not have an unusually large number of architects. Instead, it was the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Washington state, and Connecticut (as seen in Figure 4) where architects were most highly concentrated relative to the total population of employed people in those states. Although Alaska had a very low concentration of architects among its general population of working people, it had more architects per urban worker than any other state.

Figure 3. Residence of Employed Architects among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

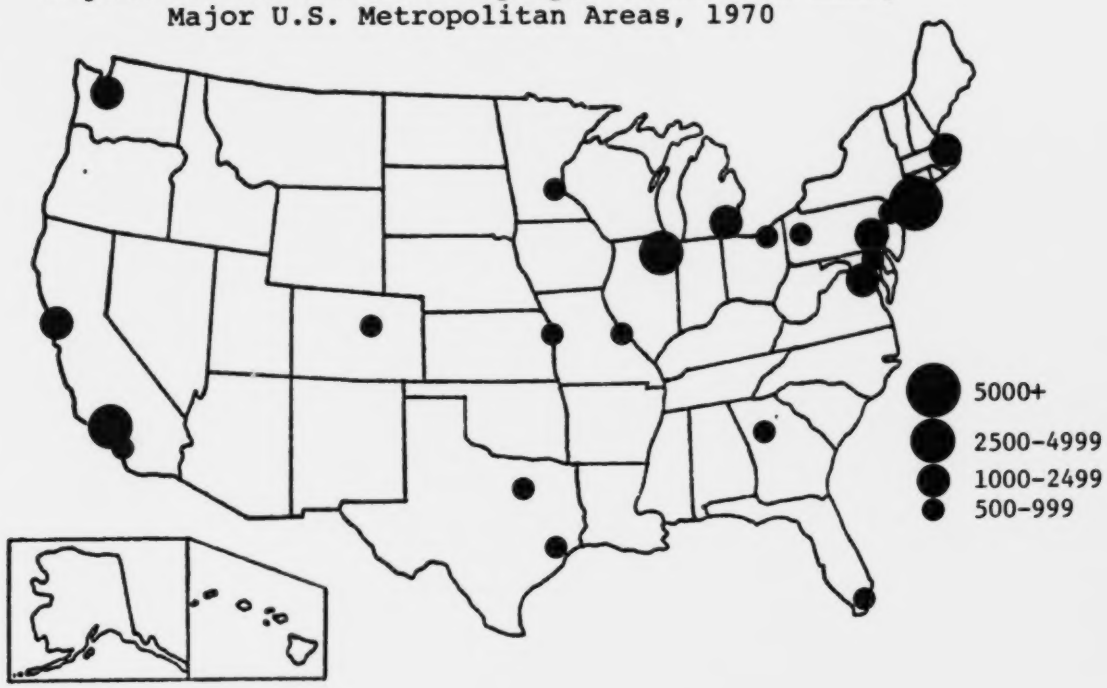
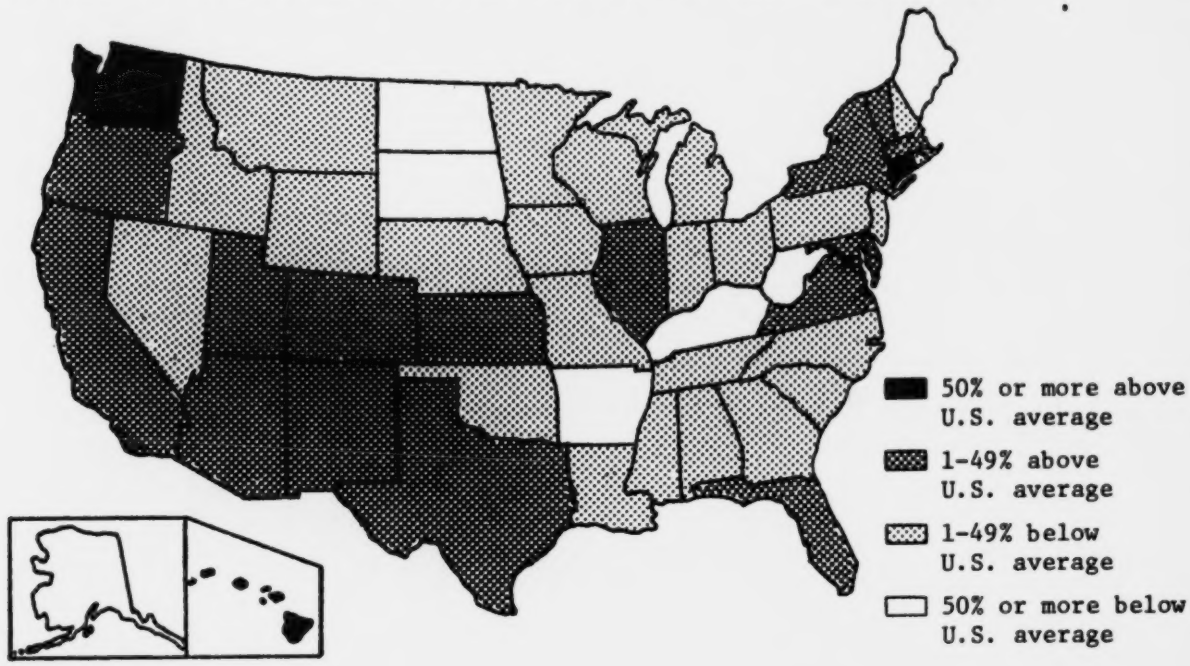


Figure 4. Distribution of Employed Architects among the States, in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



AUTHORS

The occupation of "author" includes many types of writers in the creative writing field: novelists and short-story writers, poets, dramatists, playwrights, television and magazine writers, speech writers, various freelance writers, and many more. It does not include editors, reporters, and copywriters in the news and advertising fields. The total population of employed authors in 1970 was 25,376.

As with other artist occupations, writing is urban-based. Nearly 88% of all working authors were living in urban areas in 1970. Washington, D.C. had an unusually high proportion of writers, both in its general working population and in its professionally employed population. In Washington one was five times more likely to find a writer among working people than was typical in urban areas of the country. This high concentration of writers in the nation's capital is undoubtedly due to the multitudes of written reports and documents prepared by and for the large government bureaucracy.[4] The Federal Government's impact on writers spread to Washington suburbs in Virginia and Maryland. For example, in Maryland the ratio of writers to workers in the state was 2 1/2 times that of the U.S. average. On a regional basis, the New England states had the highest proportion of writers to their total working populations.

In total, the Washington metropolitan area had over 2,000 employed writers in 1970. Only New York City and Los Angeles had greater numbers, but their proportion of employed writers to total workers was considerably lower than that of Washington, D.C. Outside of the cities, there were only 3,100 employed authors, about one-fourth of whom lived in the New England countryside, which is proximate to New York City's publishing houses.

At the state level, New York and California led in total numbers of authors, and together provided residence for 38% of the working author population. Maryland and Massachusetts added another 10%. The remaining half of the author population was spread throughout the various regions of the country.

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[4]The Census data for Washington, D.C., suggest that the "author" classification was largely composed of technical, legal, and other professional writers outside the traditional fine arts writing occupations, such as novelists and poets. Although Washington had many writers in the fine arts fields, it is unlikely that their numbers would cause such high ratios of authors to the working population.

Figure 5. Residence of Employed Authors among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

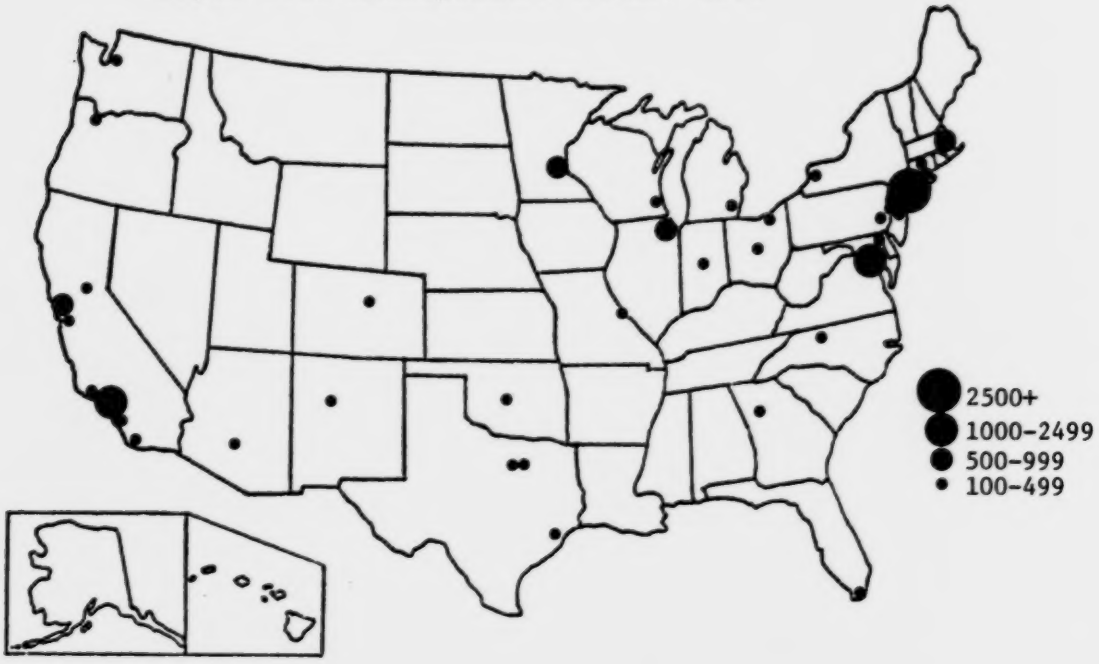
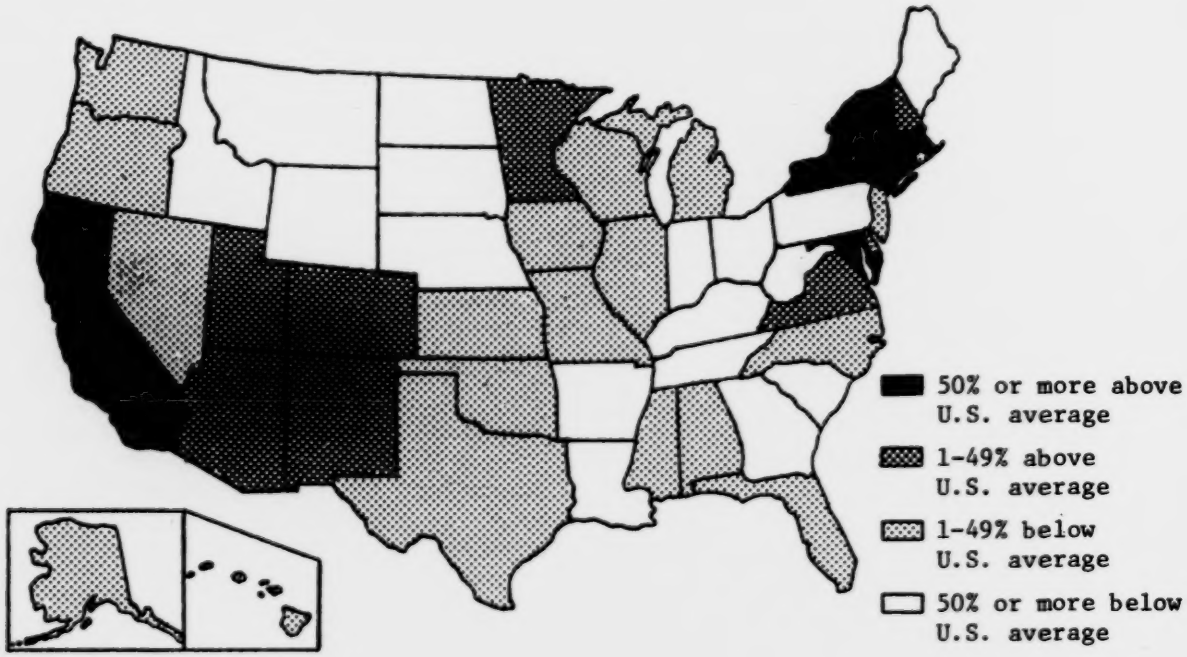


Figure 6. Distribution of Employed Authors among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



DANCERS

Dancers comprised one of the smallest artist occupations in the U.S., with 5,950 employed dancers in 1970. This includes ballet dancers, jazz and other modern dancers, discotheque dancers, strippers, chorus dancers, and tap dancers as well as choreographers and square-dance callers. Dancing is unique among the arts in that it is an occupation held predominantly by women.

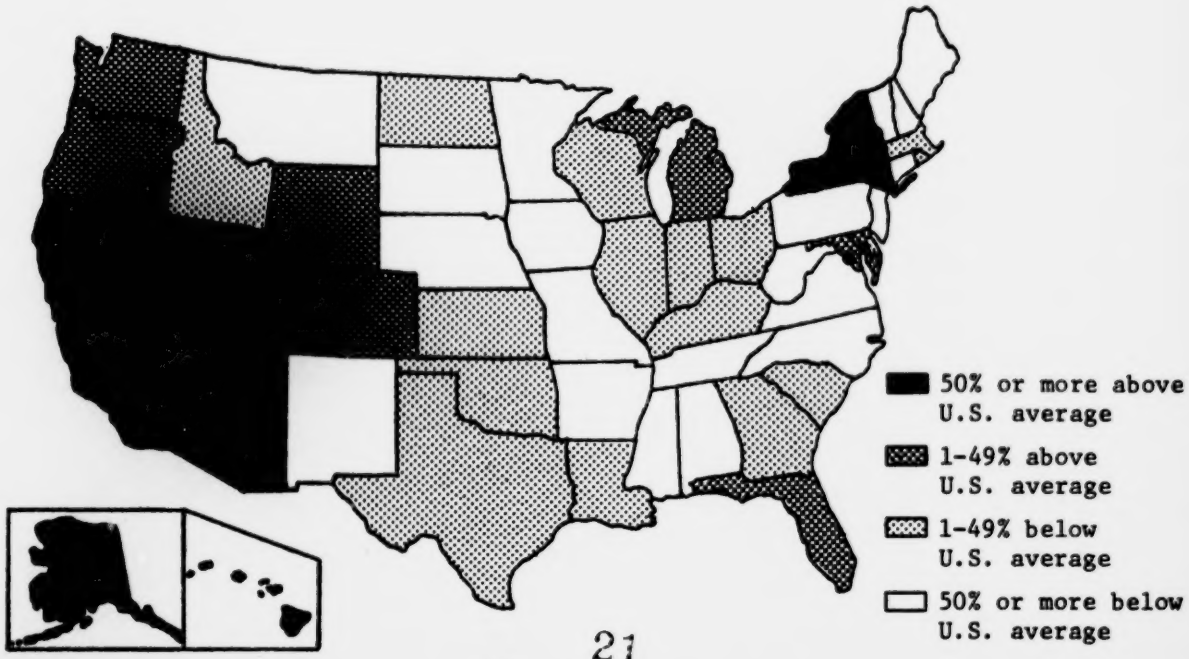
Dancers were most prevalent in the western states, where nearly 40% of employed U.S. dancers lived. California had 23% of all employed dancers, but relative to each state's total workers, they were most heavily concentrated in Nevada and Hawaii. Nevada had approximately one dancer for every thousand working people. It had 12 times as many dancers per employed people as the U.S. average. This would seem to be due to the many chorus dancers who perform in the elaborate stage shows in Las Vegas and Reno.

In 1970 one would be ten times more likely to find a dancer among working Hawaiians than one would find in the U.S. as a whole. This high ratio of dancers is probably due in part to Hawaii's preservation of its native dances, such as the hula, which are performed for the benefit of the tourists who visit the Islands as well as for the many local festivals which Hawaii celebrates. Other states with high concentrations of dancers, given the size of their working populations, included the District of Columbia, Alaska, California, Utah, Arizona, and New York.

Both Las Vegas and Honolulu ranked among the top seven cities in the absolute size of their dancer populations, as shown in Figure 7. The other cities are New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, and Chicago. New York City had nearly 14% of the total dancer population. Few dancers lived outside the major cities, making dance one of the most urban of the artistic occupations, second only to acting.

Figure 7. Residence of Employed Dancers among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

Figure 8. Distribution of Employed Dancers among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



DESIGNERS

Designers made up the single largest group of artists, with more than 108,000 people employed in design in 1970. The largest numbers were in the industrialized occupations, which include designers of most manufactured goods -- clothing, household wares, electronics, transportation and military equipment, and so forth. Fashion and interior designers, glass and ceramic designers, jewelry designers, and other special design trades are included here also.

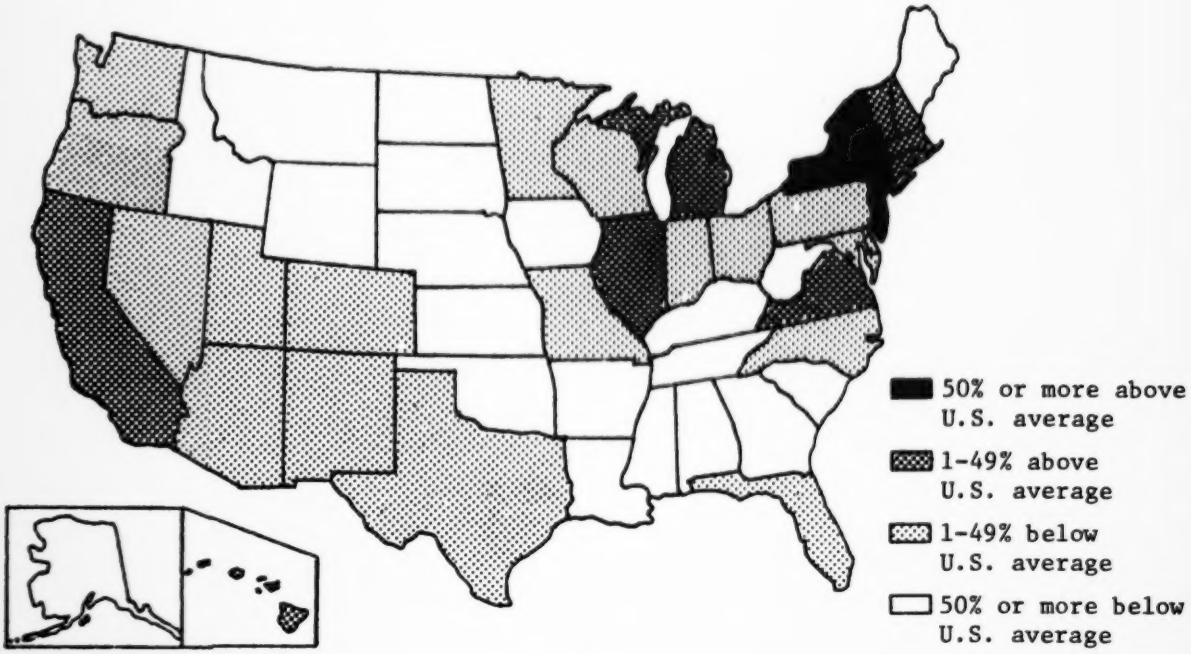
In 1970 New York City employed nearly 17% of the nation's working designers. The city has large textile, advertising, and other manufacturing industries where various types of designers are needed. Traditionally, New York has been the nation's fashion and style capital where designs are conceived for everything from hats to cereal boxes. With 18,182 designers, New York City had twice as many employed designers as any other metropolitan area in the country. Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Boston were the other major locations for working designers, but New York was clearly the most significant locale. Figure 9 shows this distribution among metropolitan areas.

At the state level, employed designers were most predominant in the industrialized states of the Northeast and in California. Relative to its total working population, the state of New York had more than twice as many employed designers as the nation as a whole. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania combined had over 34,000 designers; California had nearly 16,000; and in the Midwest, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois had over 5,000 employed designers each. All states had designers; the median number for the states was 627, found in Alabama. The western states, outside California, tended to have the lowest numbers.

Outside the cities, Census information showed few employed designers. Only 12% lived in rural areas in 1970, primarily in the Northeast.

Figure 9. Residence of Employed Designers among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

Figure 10. Distribution of Employed Designers among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS

Persons working as musicians include instrumentalists of many types, vocalists, orchestra and choir conductors, and song writers and composers. In 1970 there were 87,834 employed musicians and composers in the country.

Musicians who were working in 1970 were more evenly distributed across the country than most other types of employed artists. As shown in Figure 12, the western and southern states had the highest proportions of musicians among their working people. The highest concentration was in Nevada, where a professionally employed person was nearly four times as likely to be a musician than is typical in the U.S. as a whole. As with the dancers, Nevada's musicians were apparently supported by the nightclubs and casinos of Las Vegas and Reno. Hawaii also had a high proportion of employed musicians as did other western states, including California, Arizona, Washington, Colorado, and Montana. Outside the West, Florida, New York, and Tennessee had concentrations of employed musicians well above the U.S. average.

In sheer numbers, California led the states in providing work for musicians, with nearly 12,000 employed, representing 14% of the U.S. total. New York State was not far behind with 12% of the total. All states had musicians, with a typical state, such as Kentucky, having 1,000 working musicians.

Musicians are a very urban class of people, with 89% of those employed in 1970 living in urban areas, primarily in New York City and Los Angeles. Most major metropolitan areas had sizeable musician populations, as Figure 11 shows.

Figure 11. Residence of Employed Musicians and Composers among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

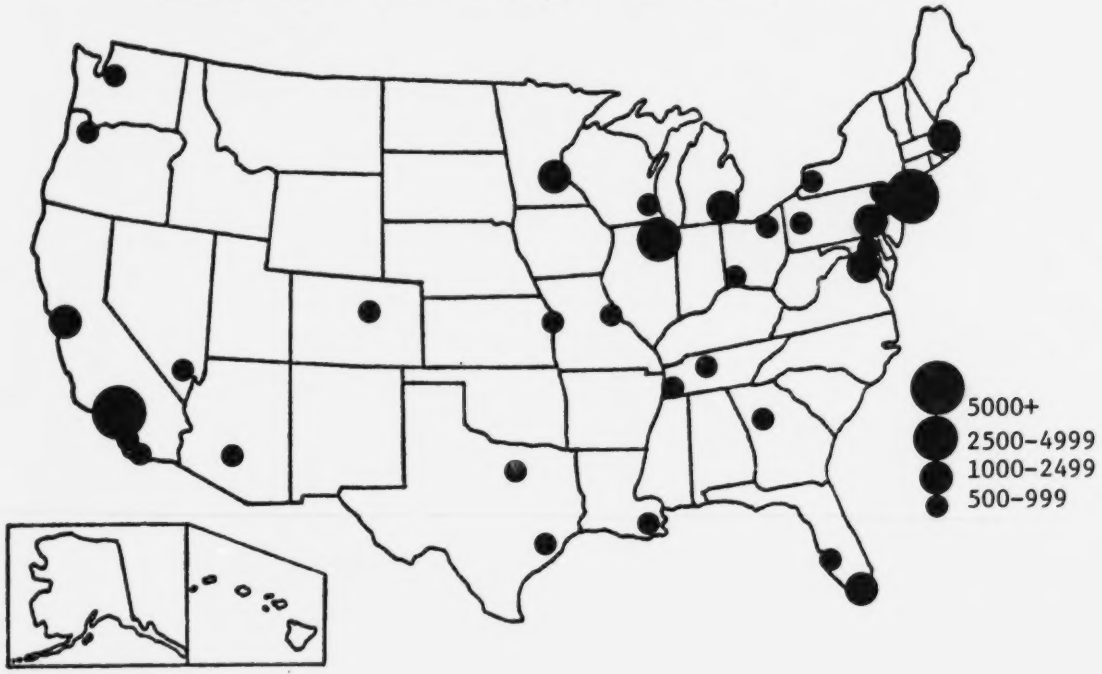
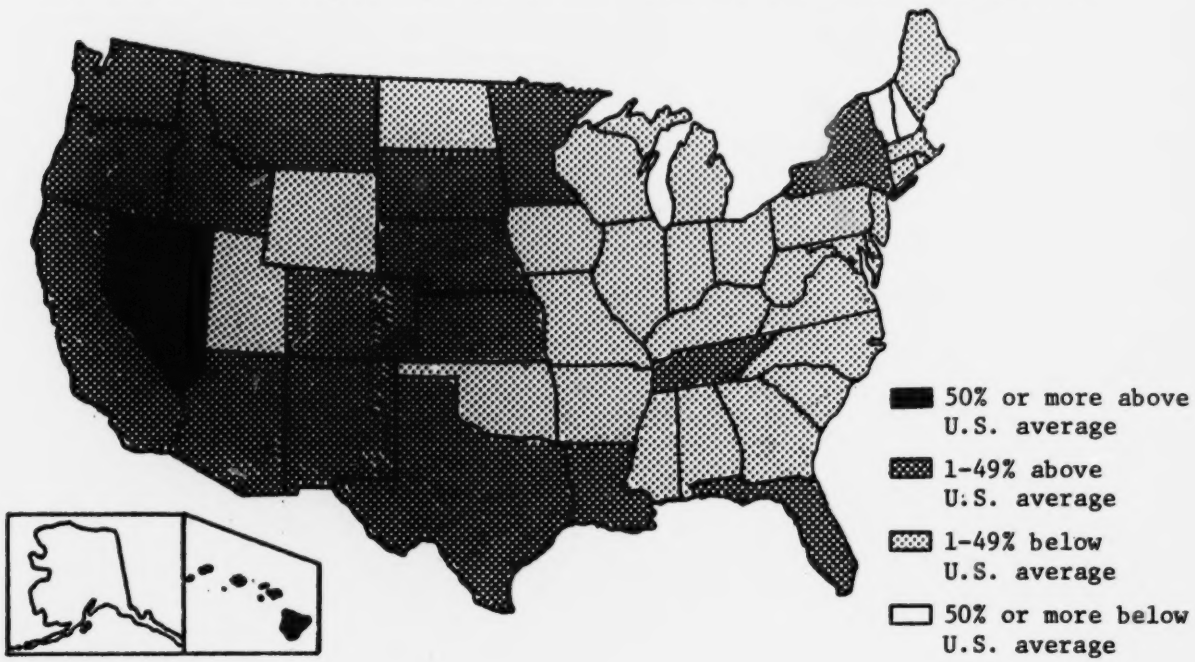


Figure 12. Distribution of Employed Musicians and Composers among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

Painters and sculptors represent one of the largest artistic occupations in the United States. With 100,803 persons employed in 1970, it was second only to the design field in absolute size. The field includes commercial artists, illustrators, sculptors, painters, and other artists working in various media as well as painting restorers.

Geographic concentrations of employed painters and sculptors tended to follow the patterns of the general U.S. population. That is, the heavily populated states of New York, California, and Illinois had the most employed painters and sculptors, both in terms of absolute numbers and in proportion to the total employment levels in those states. Together, these three states were the residence for 39% of the nation's employed painters and sculptors. They were concentrated in the major metropolitan areas of these states -- New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago -- which had a combined total of more than 28,000 working painters and sculptors. Figures 13 and 14 show the overall distributions. No other metropolitan area in the country came close to these three in total numbers.

Painters and sculptors in the midwestern states tended to outnumber other types of employed artists in those states. In particular, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri there were more painters and sculptors than other types of artists -- a contrast to other regions of the country, where musicians and designers tend to be the largest groups.

Less than 12% of employed painters and sculptors lived in small towns and rural areas in 1970. Relative to the total working population, rural painters and sculptors were most highly concentrated in the New England states.

Figure 13. Residence of Employed Painters and Sculptors among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

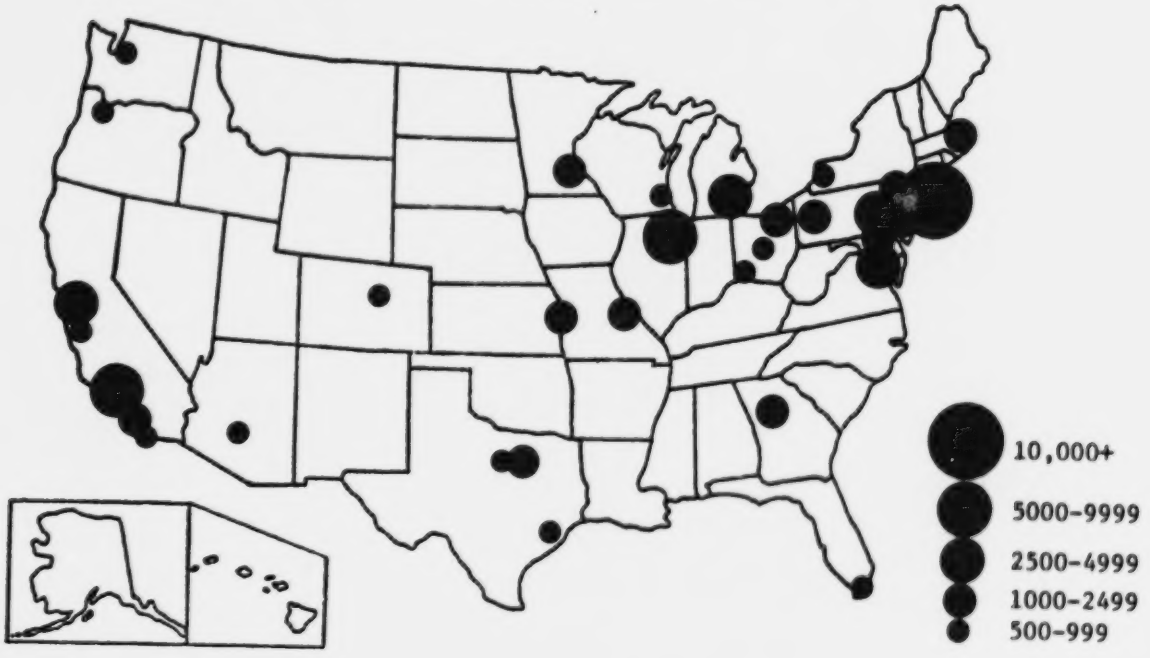
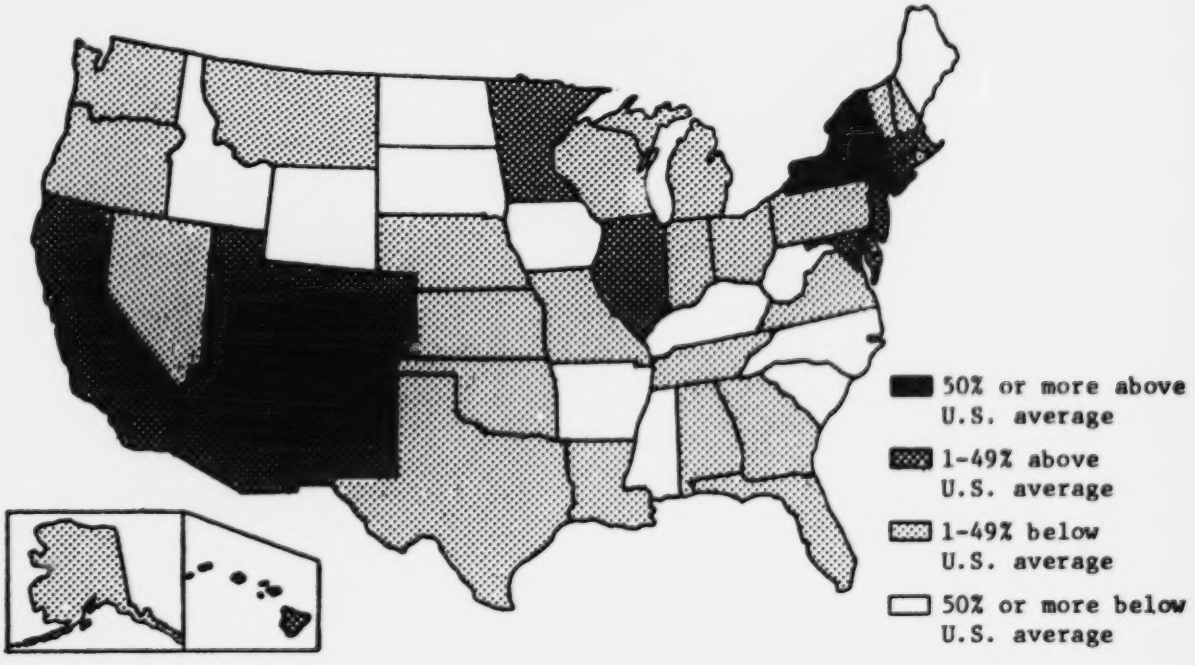


Figure 14. Distribution of Employed Painters and Sculptors among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



PHOTOGRAPHERS

Photography is a field which seems to have experienced tremendous growth in the past few years. One notes the advances in equipment and processes as well as the increased appreciation of photography as art as evidenced by the increasing frequency of photo exhibitions in the nation's galleries. In 1970 there were 64,691 people employed as photographers. They worked in news, entertainment, scientific, and industrial fields and as freelance photographers and operators of photo studios and galleries.

Photographers were well-distributed around the country relative to population densities. Figure 16 suggests that they were the most evenly distributed group of the artist occupations. No region of the country had an unusually high proportion of them, although like the rest of the U.S. population, they tended to reside in New York and California, which had one-quarter of employed photographers (about 8,500 each). Relative to the size of the overall working populations of New York and California, however, photographers were found in only slightly greater numbers than the U.S. as a whole. Of all the states, New Mexico had the highest concentration of photographers among its employed people. But all states had sizeable photographer populations. Alabama photographers represented the median population size for any one state with 727 employed.

Photographers tended to live in urban areas; only 12% lived in small towns and rural areas in 1970. New York City led all metropolitan areas in sheer numbers of photographers with over 6,000. Other cities with large photographer populations included Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, and Boston, all of which had more than 1,000 employed photographers each (see Figure 15).

Figure 15. Residence of Employed Photographers among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

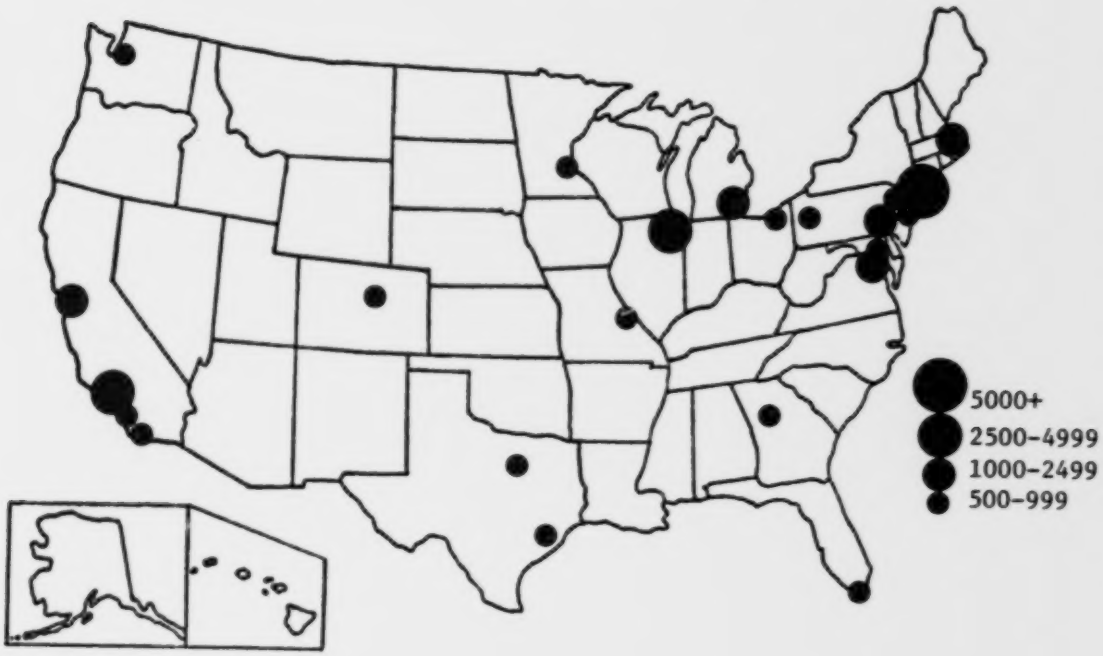
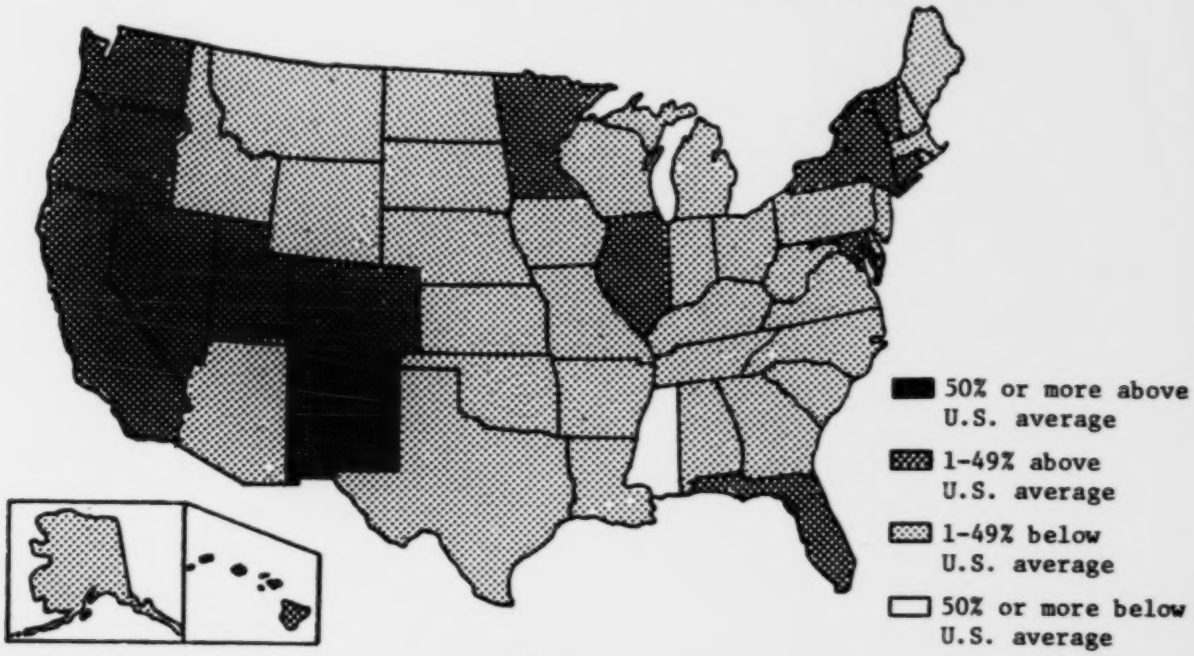


Figure 16. Distribution of Employed Photographers among the States in Proportion to Total Workers of Each State, 1970



RADIO AND TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS

In 1970 there were 21,226 people employed as announcers for America's radio and television programming. This is a fairly well-defined group and includes those who broadcast news, sports, commercials, and other types of commentary.

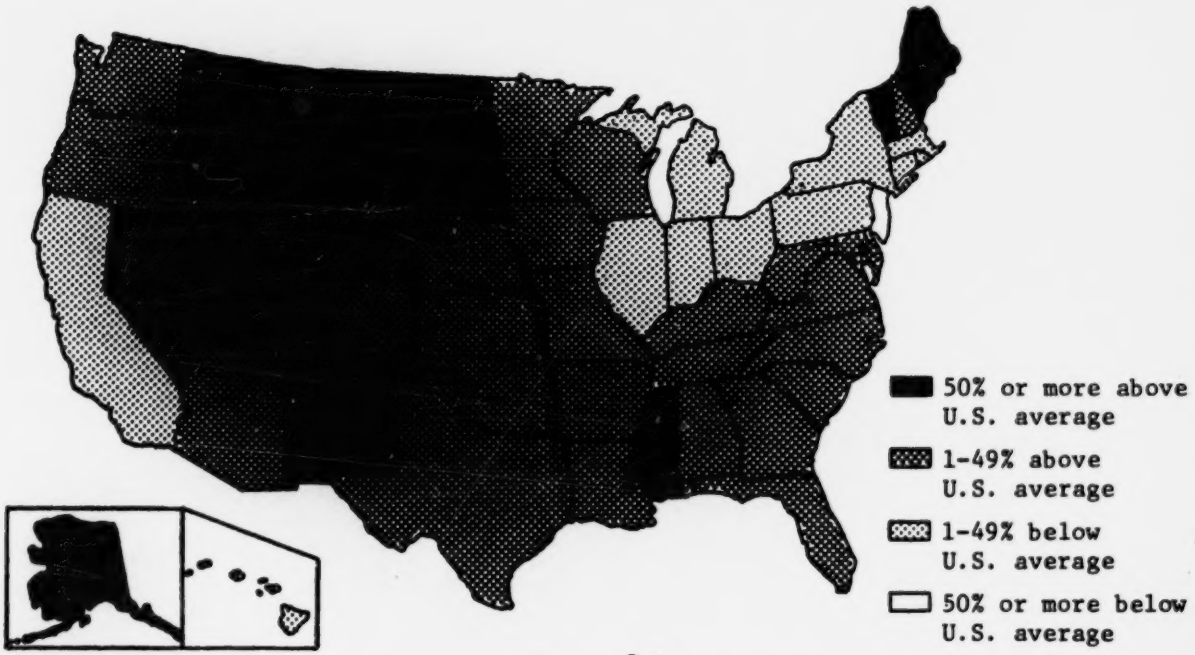
Due to the nature of the broadcast medium, radio and television announcers tended to be distributed across the country in a pattern directly opposite to the distribution of other artist occupations. In 1970 most sparsely populated regions, such as the plains states of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas, had among the highest concentrations of radio/TV announcers relative to the overall working populations of those states. In North Dakota, for example, one was three times more likely to find a radio/TV announcer among the state's employed people than one would find in the U.S. as a whole. This distribution is a result of the vast distances which radio and television signals must travel in these states, requiring larger numbers of stations to handle relatively small listening audiences. Also, government regulations aimed at preventing overcrowding of the air waves ensure a distribution of radio and television stations according to geographic coverage rather than according to population densities.

The nature of the broadcast medium has an impact on the entire character of the radio/TV announcing occupation, making it more localized, slightly less dependent on large urban centers. It was the least urbanized of the artistic occupations, with about 17% of the profession residing in small towns and rural areas in 1970. North Carolina had the most announcers living in rural areas with 258. Among metropolitan areas, New York, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. were the major centers with about 500 announcers each.

California led the states in absolute numbers of employed broadcasters with 1,629, followed by New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania. Most states had at least 100 announcers; the median number was 315, found in both Colorado and Oregon.

Figure 17. Residence of Employed Radio/Television Announcers among Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970

Figure 18. Distribution of Employed Radio/Television Announcers among the States in Proportion to Total Workers in Each State, 1970



OTHER WRITERS, ARTISTS, AND ENTERTAINERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)

Finally, there is still another category of more than 60,000 persons who worked in artist occupations in 1970. They were employed in a number of unusual occupations and worked on the fringes of the arts/entertainment industry. This group was made up of people who worked in circuses, rodeos, animal shows and as puppeteers, stuntmen, animal trainers, acrobats, ventriloquists, aerialists, and magicians. In fact, this U.S. Census classification included a number of codes which are questionable with regard to the artist/entertainer. For example, clairvoyants and numerologists are listed; so, among others, are linguists, translators, narrators, technical writers, and research directors.

This group was largely urban-based (85%) and had nearly one-third of its population in New York and California. It was not heavily concentrated in any one particular state relative to employed population sizes, although Nevada and Washington, D.C., had the highest ratios of this group among their working populations -- approximately 2 1/2 times that of the U.S. as a whole.

III. THE EMPLOYED ARTIST POPULATION STATE BY STATE

Individual states vary greatly in the size and composition of their employed artist populations. This section gives a capsule description of these variations on a state-by-state basis, covering the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The states are grouped by geographic region for ease in discussing those neighboring states with similar patterns in their artist populations. The regional divisions are those used by the U.S. Census Bureau, except that the western states have been grouped into one region instead of two. Again, the analysis is based on 1970 data and describes only that year.

NEW ENGLAND REGION

Maine had relatively few employed artists in its population, compared to the other states. It ranked 44th among the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers and ranked lowest in the New England region. In all artist occupations, except radio/TV announcers, there were fewer working artists among those employed in Maine than were found in the U.S. as a whole. Radio and television announcers, on the other hand, resided in Maine at a rate 80% higher than the U.S. average for this profession.

New Hampshire's artists made up a moderate share of employed people in the state. Authors and designers, as well as radio/TV announcers, were found in greater proportions among New Hampshire's working population than in the U.S. as a whole. New Hampshire ranked 22nd among the states in its number of employed artists relative to its working population. Employed photographers outnumbered other types of artists by more than two to one.

Vermont's artist community has been distinguished by its rural character. Nearly two-thirds of the state's employed artists lived in rural areas. It was the only state in the country where the majority of working artists lived outside of the cities. This has also been a general characteristic for the population of Vermont, the least urbanized state in the country. Vermont had an overall population of employed artists very near the U.S. average, relative to its general population of workers. It ranked 17th among all the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Vermont had a high percentage of authors, architects, and radio/TV announcers relative to the overall size of these professions in the U.S., but designers outnumbered other types of employed artists. The state had a higher-than-average proportion of photographers; and no working dancers were reported by the Census.

Massachusetts had a relatively high proportion of employed artists, ranking 11th among all states in its proportion of employed artists to the state's total working population. It had higher proportions of authors, architects, designers, and painters/sculptors among its workers than the U.S. as a whole. Designers existed in greatest numbers. Boston, its principal city, ranked fourth among U.S. metropolitan areas in total number of authors and sixth in actors and in architects.

Connecticut led the New England region in the employment of artists; among all the states it ranked seventh. It had a higher proportion of most artist occupations than the U.S. as a whole. As in the rest of New England, its strongest emphasis was on authors, with more than twice as many authors in proportion to its working population than the U.S. average. It also had 57% more architects and 25% more designers and painters/sculptors relative to its working population than the U.S. as a whole. Connecticut's artists followed an opposite pattern to artists in other states by living in rural areas to a greater degree than the rest of its working population.

Rhode Island's employed artist population was slightly below the U.S. average in proportion to its total number of employed people. It ranked 24th among all states. The only artist occupation which was in a proportion higher than the national average was the design occupation.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

New York led all the other states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. One out of every 84 workers in the state was employed in an artist occupation (this compared with one out of every 142 workers for the U.S. as a whole). More specifically, New York was the first state in its proportions of actors, of designers, and of painters/sculptors. It employed actors at a rate 3 1/2 times that of the national average. Designers and authors were employed at a rate more than twice that of the national average. All artist occupations except radio/TV announcers were represented in proportions greater than the U.S. as a whole. In sheer numbers of artists, the City of New York led all other U.S. metropolitan areas in every type of artist occupation, without exception, making New York City clearly the nation's capital for artist employment.

New Jersey had a large artist population. Its size may have been influenced by the state's proximity to New York City and Philadelphia. New Jersey had a higher proportion of employed artists to total workers than the U.S. as a whole. It ranked tenth among all the states and had 60% more designers and 25% more painters and sculptors among its workers than the average

for the U.S. New Jersey's two largest cities, Paterson and Newark, located next door to New York City, ranked among the top ten metropolitan areas in total numbers of designers.

Pennsylvania's artist community was centered in Philadelphia, which ranked among the top ten metropolitan areas in most artist categories. Philadelphia was fourth in total numbers of employed musicians and painters/sculptors. The state overall was slightly below the U.S. average in its proportion of employed artists to total workers, ranking 27th; in absolute numbers of employed artists, the state ranked fourth. No artist occupation in the state as a whole was represented in proportions above the U.S. average in spite of the state's large overall numbers. As in most Northeastern states, designers in Pennsylvania outnumbered other types of employed artists.

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Delaware employed artists at a rate slightly below the U.S. average ranking 25th among the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Architects and radio/TV announcers were employed in proportions slightly above the national average.

The District of Columbia was number two among the states in its ratio of employed artists to total workers. It is 100% urban and its ranking dropped to third when only urban areas of states were considered. The high rate of employment for artists in Washington, D.C., was due mostly to its large numbers of writers, whose proportion to total workers was six times the U.S. average. The dance field was another principal area for artist employment, with the proportion of dancers to total workers in Washington 3 1/2 times the national average. In fact, every artist occupation was represented above the U.S. norm, except for the designer occupation. Among metropolitan areas, Washington ranked third in total numbers of authors and of radio/TV announcers, fourth in photographers, fifth in actors and in architects, sixth in painters/sculptors, eighth in musicians, and ninth in dancers.

Maryland, ranking sixth in the nation in the proportion of employed artists to total workers, undoubtedly drew some of its artist population from those working in Washington-based employment but residing in Maryland. Baltimore, the state's largest city, also contributed to the high artist ratio, ranking among the top ten metropolitan areas in numbers of employed actors, authors, and dancers. Relative to total workers, Maryland had the second highest concentration of both photographers and authors of any state in the nation.

Virginia also benefited from its proximity to Washington, D.C., though not to the extent that Maryland did. Virginia's overall proportion of artists to total workers was very near the national average, ranking 18th among all the states. Like the District and Maryland, it had a higher-than-average proportion of authors among its working population. It also employed architects, designers, and radio/TV announcers at rates above the U.S. average. Most of the state's working artists lived in the Northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. The Norfolk and Newport News metropolitan areas had about one-quarter of the state's employed artists, and Richmond employed nearly 12%.

West Virginia was 40th in its ratio of employed artists to total workers with 46% of the national average. Relating to the rural character of the state, only radio/TV announcers were represented in proportions above the U.S. average. Musicians outnumbered other types of employed artists within the state.

North Carolina had a fairly large artist community among the rural states. Even so, in proportion to its total working population it ranked 42nd among all the states in employing artists. The only artist occupation with a rate of employment higher than the national average was radio/TV announcing. Greensboro, although not a large city, ranked 12th among all metropolitan areas in the country in its number of authors. Musicians made up the largest employed artistic group in the state.

South Carolina had a slightly lower proportion of employed artists to total workers than its neighboring state to the north. It also employed radio/TV announcers at a rate higher than the U.S. average, but representation from all other artist occupations was considerably below the national average, placing South Carolina 47th among all states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. It too had more musicians than any other type of employed artist.

Georgia was somewhat higher than the Carolinas in its porportion of employed artists, but still below the national average, ranking 38th among all states. Radio/TV announcers had a higher than average representation among working Georgians, while all other artistic occupations were found in considerably fewer numbers than is typical among employed people nationwide. The painter/sculptor occupation was the largest among Georgia's working artists, numbering over 1,500 in the state.

Florida was atypical of the rest of the South in that it had a higher proportion of employed artists among its workers than the U.S. average. It ranked 13th among all the states.

Musicians, in particular, were well-represented in Florida, which had the highest ratio of employed musicians to total workers of any state east of the Mississippi. Working musicians tended to live in Miami, which was the 10th largest metropolitan area for employed musicians in the country. Florida also had higher than average proportions of architects, dancers, photographers, and radio/TV announcers relative to total employed residents.

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Alabama ranked 41st among all states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. As with the other southern states, it had a higher proportion of radio/TV announcers relative to its employed population than the national average; it fell below the U.S. average in all other artist occupations, except the musician occupation, which was near the U.S. average. The 1,172 employed musicians represented more of Alabama's artists than any other artist occupation.

Mississippi ranked last among all the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Among all artists, only radio/TV announcers were represented more highly than in the U.S. as a whole. Music was the most popular of the artistic fields among employed artists, with 544 employed musicians in the state.

Tennessee's reputation as a major center for country/western music is supported by the high ratio of musicians and composers among its working population. Compared with the rest of the nation, it had 16% more musicians and composers relative to its total workers. Two-thirds of the state's musicians were located in Memphis and Nashville. Overall, Tennessee ranked 33rd among the states in its proportion of employed artists to its working population.

Kentucky followed a pattern similar to other southern states, with lower than average proportions of total employed artists to workers than the U.S. as a whole except in the radio/TV announcing occupation. For all artistic categories, it ranked 43rd among the states. Musicians also outnumbered other types of employed artists.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Ohio's population of working artists was slightly smaller than the U.S. average relative to its working population. It ranked 26th in the nation in this regard and the proportion was fairly uniform among all types of artist occupations.

Actors and authors had the lowest representation. Ohio's artists were spread out among its major cities. Among all metropolitan areas in the country, Cleveland ranked 11th in absolute numbers of both designers and painters/sculptors. Designers outnumbered other types of employed artists in the state.

Michigan was typical of the country in its ratio of employed artists to total workers. It ranked 15th among all the states. One could find dancers and designers more heavily represented among workers in Michigan than in the U.S. as a whole, while working actors and authors were least represented. Detroit was the state's major center for artists, ranking among the top four metropolitan areas in the country in absolute numbers of employed dancers and designers and ranking fifth in numbers of employed musicians and painters/sculptors.

Indiana, which is a rural state, had a much smaller ratio of employed artists to total workers than any of its neighbors in the region. Nationwide, it ranked 39th. All types of artist occupations in Indiana were found in ratios below the U.S. average. The largest artist occupation in Indiana was musicians/composers, making it similar more to the southern and western states than to its own neighboring states.

Illinois represented exactly the U.S. average in its ratio of employed artists to total workers, making it 15th among the states. Painters/sculptors ranked the highest and photographers, architects, and designers were all represented in proportions above the U.S. as a whole. The state's urban center, Chicago, ranked next to New York City and Los Angeles in total numbers of employed artists for a metropolitan area. More than 78% of the state's total employed artists lived in the Chicago area.

Wisconsin was below the U.S. average in its proportion of employed artists to total workers and ranked 30th among the states. Radio/TV announcing was the only artist occupation above the U.S. average, but musicians and painters/sculptors were very near the average. The Milwaukee metropolitan area was the residence of 44% of the state's employed artists.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Minnesota was another fairly typical state in its proportion of employed artists to total workers; it ranked 21st among all the states. Minneapolis was one of the nation's leading cities in absolute numbers of employed artists, ranking among the top ten metropolitan areas in numbers of authors, musicians, photographers, and painters/sculptors.

Iowa ranked 45th in its proportion of employed artists to total workers, putting it considerably below the U.S. average. As was typical of rural states, it had a higher than average concentration of radio/TV announcers among its workers, but fell far below the U.S. average in all other artist occupations.

Missouri's employed artist population was also smaller in proportion to the state's total workers than the U.S. as a whole, but the St. Louis artist raised the state's ranking to 28th. In absolute numbers, St. Louis ranked 10th among all metropolitan areas of the country in its numbers of photographers and ranked 11th in authors. Painters/sculptors outnumbered other types of employed artists in the state.

Kansas had a ratio of employed artists to total workers identical to that of Missouri, both were 28th among the states. Unlike Missouri, however, Kansas employed a higher proportion of musicians and architects as well as radio/TV announcers among its working population than the U.S. average.

Nebraska's artist population was relatively smaller than that of Kansas and Missouri. It ranked 35th among the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Like Kansas, it had a higher proportion of musicians and radio/TV announcers than the U.S. as a whole, but fell far below the national average in all other artist occupations except architecture, which was near the U.S. average.

North Dakota had about half the proportion of employed artists to the state's total workers as did the U.S. average, causing it to rank 46th among all states. Only two artist occupations were well-represented in North Dakota: radio/TV announcers were three times more abundant among North Dakota workers than in the U.S. as a whole, even though there were only 179 of them; and photographers were found in similar proportions to the U.S. average.

South Dakota's total artist population was found in proportions similar to that of North Dakota, ranking 47th, just below its neighbor. But in South Dakota it was musicians who were well-represented--in proportion to all workers, employed musicians were found slightly more often than in the U.S. as a whole. Also, one was twice as likely to find a radio/TV announcer among South Dakotan workers than in the U.S. generally.

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Arkansas ranked 50th among all the states and the District of Columbia in its proportion of employed artists. All

artist occupations except radio/TV announcers were low relative to the U.S. average. As in other southern states, musicians outnumbered other types of working artists.

Louisiana had relatively fewer employed artists among its working population than the U.S. As a whole, ranking 37th among the states. Musicians and radio/TV announcers were found in similar proportions to the U.S. average. About half of all of Louisiana's employed artists lived in the New Orleans metropolitan area. The state's 1,300 employed musicians greatly outnumbered other types of working artists.

Oklahoma had relatively fewer employed artists among its workers than the U.S. as a whole and ranked 32nd among all states. Photographers and radio/TV announcers were found in proportions similar to the U.S. average. Two-thirds of Oklahoma's employed artists lived in the metropolitan areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Texas had a proportion of employed artists only slightly smaller than the U.S. average relative to the state's large overall working population. It ranked 23rd among the states in the proportion of employed artists to total workers, but ranked fifth in absolute numbers of employed artists. Dallas was one of the nation's top ten metropolitan areas in total numbers of employed actors and architects. As in other states in the sun belt, it was musicians who made up the largest artistic group in Texas.

WESTERN REGION

California, with the nation's largest overall population, ranked second in absolute numbers of employed artists with 15% of the nation's total. It had two-thirds of all working artists in the West. Relative to its total working population, however, California had the fourth highest proportion of employed artists among the states. The proportion of actors among working Californians had the fourth highest proportion of employed artists among the states. The proportion of actors among working Californians was nearly three times the U.S. average. In fact, all artist occupations except radio/TV announcers were found in much greater proportions in California than in the U.S. as a whole. In many ways, the composition of California's artist population was similar more to the northeastern states than to other western states; this was due to its large urban centers. Los Angeles was the primary center for artists in California, ranking second to New York City in the total size of every artist occupation. San Francisco was a major center, also, ranking third among all

metropolitan areas in the nation in numbers of dancers and ranking with the top seven areas in every other artist occupation. Two-thirds of all employed artists in California lived in either the Los Angeles or San Francisco metropolitan area. Designers and painters/sculptors were the largest artist groups in absolute numbers employed in California.

Nevada ranked third among all the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. However, due to its sparse population overall, Nevada ranked in the bottom third of the states in absolute numbers of working artists. More than 70% of the state's artists worked in Las Vegas and most were musicians and dancers. Although there were only 194 dancers in Nevada, they were represented among the state's working population at a rate 12 times the U.S. average. Musicians were found 3 1/2 times more often than in the U.S. generally. Las Vegas ranked seventh among all metropolitan areas in absolute numbers of dancers.

Oregon's employed artist population relative to its total working population was fairly typical in size. It ranked 20th among all the states. Employed musicians outnumbered other types of artists. Dancers, architects, photographers, musicians, and radio/TV announcers were all found in greater proportions among the state's workers than were found in the U.S. as a whole.

Washington state's proportion of employed artists to total workers was well above the U.S. average, placing it 14th among all states. It had a higher proportion of employed architects, musicians, radio/TV announcers, dancers, and photographers among its workers than the U.S. as a whole. Seattle ranked among the top ten metropolitan areas of the country in absolute numbers of employed architects and actors.

Idaho employed artists at a lower rate than other western states. Nationwide, it ranked 36th in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Radio/TV announcers were represented in Idaho at a rate twice that of the U.S. average, while musicians and photographers were represented in proportions similar to the U.S. as a whole. All other artist occupations were far below average.

Montana's artists followed patterns similar to those in Idaho in terms of size and occupational preference. Radio/TV announcers resided in Montana at a rate 2 1/2 times that of the national average, the number of musicians was slightly above the average, and photographers existed in about the same proportion as the U.S. norm. All other artist occupations were lower in proportion to total employment levels. Montana

ranked 31st in its proportion of employed artists. As in other western states, it employed more musicians than any other type of artist.

Wyoming had the second smallest number of employed artists in the country. In proportion to its general working population, Wyoming ranked 40th among the states in the relative size of its employed artist population. More than a third of its working artists were photographers and radio/TV announcers.

Utah had almost as many employed artists among its workers as one would find in the U.S. as a whole. It ranked above most other states, 19th in the nation, in its proportion of employed artists. Painters and sculptors outnumbered other types of artists in Utah, a pattern different from other western states. Utah had more than twice its share of dancers among its working people than the U.S. as a whole and was above the U.S. average in architects, authors, photographers, and radio/TV announcers as well as in painters/sculptors. Nearly two-thirds of its employed artists lived in Salt Lake City.

Colorado had high numbers of employed artists among its working population given U.S. proportions. It had the 12th highest ratio of employed artists to total workers in the nation. More than a third of its working artists were painters, sculptors, or musicians. In Colorado one found a higher proportion of nearly every type of artist, except employed actors and designers, than one found in the U.S. as a whole. It had 45% more dancers, 30% more architects and 23% more musicians and photographers among its working people than the U.S. average. In the West, it was second only to California in sheer numbers of working artists. Denver provided residence for 70% of the state's working artists.

New Mexico had a very high proportion of employed artists among its working population, ranking eighth among all the states. It had more than 2 1/2 times as many working radio/TV announcers as the U.S. average, and it also had 50% more photographers and 25% more authors. New Mexico was also above the U.S. average in employment of architects, musicians and composers, and painters and sculptors.

Arizona ranked ninth among the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. It had 87% more dancers, 43% more authors, 30% more musicians and radio/TV announcers, and 25% more architects among its working population than the U.S. as a whole. Two-thirds of the state's employed artists lived in Phoenix; most of the remainder lived in Tucson.

Alaska had the smallest number of employed artists of any state. In proportion to its total working population, however, it ranked 34th among the states in employing artists. Architects were the most predominant artistic group in the state. Alaska cities had the highest concentration of architects relative to total workers of all urban areas in the nation.

Hawaii had more than ten times as many professional dancers in its working population than the U.S. average. It also had a greater than average proportion of musicians, architects, photographers, painters/sculptors, and designers, making it fifth among all the states in its proportion of employed artists to total workers. Honolulu ranked sixth among all metropolitan areas of the U.S. in total numbers of employed dancers.

APPENDIX

Sources for appendix tables: Data Use and Access Laboratories, "Rank of States and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Number of Artists in Specific Artistic Occupations" and "Proportion of Artists in a State, Relative to Proportion in the United States, by Type of Residence," reports prepared for the National Endowment for the Arts, 1977.

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Table 1: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Artists Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Artists
New York	68386	12.6
Los Angeles	38284	7.1
Chicago	24410	4.5
Washington, D.C.	14741	2.7
Philadelphia	14292	2.6
Detroit	14254	2.6
San Francisco	13877	2.6
Boston	11207	2.1
Minneapolis	7048	1.3
Dallas	6333	1.2
Paterson	6266	1.2
Anaheim	6133	1.1
Newark	6076	1.1
Cleveland	5995	1.1
Baltimore	5805	1.1
St. Louis	5765	1.1
Seattle	5633	1.0
Houston	5530	1.0
Pittsburgh	5312	1.0
Miami	5175	1.0
San Jose	5027	.9
Atlanta	4679	.9
Denver	4440	.8
San Diego	4298	.8
Milwaukee	4133	.8
Cincinnati	3989	.7
Kansas City	3954	.7
Phoenix	3188	.6
Portland	2966	.6
Columbus	2847	.5
Fort Worth	2831	.5
Buffalo	2772	.5
Rochester	2766	.5
Honolulu	2610	.5
New Orleans	2593	.5
Indianapolis	2553	.5
Dayton	2504	.5
Tampa	2492	.5
Providence	2346	.4
Albany	2164	.4
Hartford	2081	.4

Table 1: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Artists Ranked by Total Number, 1970 (Continued)

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Artists
Ft. Lauderdale	2076	.4
Riverside	2028	.4
Syracuse	1997	.4
Nashville	1987	.4
San Antonio	1979	.4
Greensboro	1895	.4
Oklahoma City	1871	.4
Sacramento	1866	.3
Louisville	1738	.3
Memphis	1631	.3
Akron	1593	.3
Salt Lake City	1585	.3
Las Vegas	1571	.3
Toledo	1568	.3
Jersey City	1483	.3
Newport News	1471	.3
Grand Rapids	1384	.3
Orlando	1365	.3
Birmingham	1341	.3
Richmond	1337	.3
Albuquerque	1282	.2
Charlotte	1278	.2
Norfolk	1265	.2
Omaha	1264	.2
Tulsa	1228	.2
New Haven	1226	.2
Austin	1198	.2
Bridgeport	1194	.2
Oxnard	1159	.2
Wilmington	1127	.2
Santa Barbara	1097	.2
Tucson	1079	.2
Madison	1074	.2
Jacksonville	1073	.2
Harrisburg	1070	.2
Lansing	1032	.2
Wichita	991	.2
Allentown	975	.2
Binghamton	962	.2
W. Palm Beach	957	.2
Knoxville	948	.2

Table 1: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Artists Ranked by Total Number, 1970 (Continued)

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Artists
Springfield	924	.2
Trenton	866	.2
Des Moines	852	.2
El Paso	782	.1
Fort Wayne	770	.1
Fresno	766	.1
Greenville	741	.1
Salinas	739	.1
Youngstown	732	.1
Peoria	718	.1
York	707	.1
Baton Rouge	700	.1
Tacoma	693	.1
Little Rock	693	.1
Canton	676	.1
Davenport	671	.1
Flint	664	.1
Worcester	652	.1
Lancaster	646	.1
Columbia	624	.1
Gary	622	.1
Spokane	610	.1
Utica-Rome	601	.1
Rockford	599	.1
Appleton	595	.1
Mobile	561	.1
Chattanooga	550	.1
South Bend	546	.1
Bakersfield	543	.1
Reading	528	.1
Wilkes-Barre	525	.1
Jackson	515	.1
Erie	512	.1
Shreveport	499	.1
Augusta	462	.1
Stockton	432	.1
Charleston	423	.1
Duluth	392	.1
Lorain-Elyria	390	.1
Beaumont	378	.1
Corpus Christi	324	.1

Table 2: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Actors Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Actors
New York	3140	32.3
Los Angeles	2264	23.3
Chicago	312	3.2
San Francisco	289	3.0
Washington, D.C.	261	2.7
Boston	162	1.7
Philadelphia	115	1.2
Baltimore	110	1.1
Dallas	107	1.1
Seattle	85	.9
Cleveland	82	.8
Paterson	80	.8
Detroit	75	.8
Minneapolis	74	.8
Anaheim	69	.7
Miami	67	.7
Atlanta	64	.7
Newark	56	.6
New Orleans	52	.5
Providence	49	.5
Jersey City	46	.5
Las Vegas	44	.5
Denver	41	.4
Richmond	36	.4
St. Louis	35	.4

Table 3: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Architects Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Architects
New York	5033	9.0
Los Angeles	2815	5.0
Chicago	2804	5.0
San Francisco	2372	4.2
Washington, D.C.	2190	3.9
Boston	1921	3.4
Philadelphia	1748	3.1
Detroit	1249	2.2
Seattle	1055	1.9
Dallas	888	1.6
Minneapolis	882	1.6
Houston	860	1.5
Atlanta	755	1.3
St. Louis	753	1.3
Cleveland	736	1.3
Miami	626	1.1
Baltimore	585	1.0
Denver	582	1.0
Newark	574	1.0
Kansas City	571	1.0
Anaheim	567	1.0
Pittsburgh	520	.9
San Diego	498	.9
San Jose	494	.9
Paterson	487	.9
Portland	482	.9
New Orleans	410	.7

Table 4: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Authors Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Authors
New York	4382	17.3
Los Angeles	2308	9.1
Washington, D.C.	2051	8.1
Boston	761	3.0
San Francisco	739	2.9
Chicago	596	2.3
Minneapolis	517	2.0
Baltimore	455	1.8
Philadelphia	449	1.8
Detroit	395	1.6
St. Louis	339	1.3
Greensboro	318	1.3
Seattle	282	1.1
San Diego	282	1.1
Newark	263	1.0
San Jose	222	.9
Hartford	221	.9
Oxnard	220	.9
Denver	214	.8
Milwaukee	212	.8
Anaheim	208	.8
Miami	208	.8
Phoenix	188	.7
Paterson	164	.6
Bridgeport	161	.6
Columbus	153	.6

Table 5: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Dancers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Dancers
New York	808	13.6
Los Angeles	651	10.9
San Francisco	278	4.7
Detroit	249	4.2
Chicago	219	3.7
Honolulu	208	3.5
Las Vegas	194	3.3
San Diego	164	2.8
Washington, D.C.	138	2.3
Baltimore	124	2.1
Anaheim	108	1.8
Miami	97	1.6
Philadelphia	95	1.6
Boston	88	1.5
Phoenix	80	1.3
Dayton	79	1.3
Seattle	78	1.3
Houston	74	1.2
Cleveland	72	1.2
Atlanta	70	1.2
Portland	59	1.0
New Orleans	57	1.0
Denver	53	.9
Cincinnati	51	.9
San Jose	50	.8

Table 6: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Designers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Designers
New York	18182	16.7
Los Angeles	8298	7.6
Chicago	5435	5.0
Detroit	4449	4.1
Philadelphia	3407	3.1
San Francisco	2692	2.5
Boston	2457	2.3
Paterson	1911	1.8
Newark	1860	1.7
Washington, D.C.	1639	1.5
Cleveland	1529	1.4
Anaheim	1384	1.3
Dallas	1333	1.2
Minneapolis	1320	1.2
Houston	1258	1.2
San Jose	1196	1.1
Pittsburgh	1103	1.0
Baltimore	1080	1.0
St. Louis	978	.9
Newport News	952	.9
Milwaukee	929	.9
Seattle	851	.8
Cincinnati	828	.8
Rochester	826	.8
Miami	774	.7
Atlanta	749	.7
San Diego	734	.7
Denver	699	.6
Providence	674	.6
Kansas City	645	.6
Buffalo	644	.6
Dayton	598	.6
Phoenix	578	.5

Table 7: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Musicians and Composers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Musicians and Composers
New York	7877	9.0
Los Angeles	6038	6.9
Chicago	3228	3.7
Philadelphia	2031	2.3
Detroit	1839	2.1
San Francisco	1688	1.9
Boston	1354	1.5
Washington, D.C.	1326	1.5
Minneapolis	1197	1.4
Miami	1179	1.3
Baltimore	993	1.1
Houston	991	1.1
Dallas	979	1.1
Pittsburgh	963	1.1
Seattle	954	1.1
Paterson	849	1.0
Anaheim	847	1.0
Cleveland	821	.9
St. Louis	816	.9
Atlanta	805	.9
Nashville	802	.9
Denver	782	.9
Newark	768	.9
San Diego	705	.8
Milwaukee	683	.8
Cincinnati	681	.8
Kansas City	660	.8
Las Vegas	640	.7
Tampa	623	.7
Phoenix	599	.7
New Orleans	598	.7
Buffalo	598	.7
Portland	577	.7
Memphis	515	.6

Table 8: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Painters and Sculptors Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of All Employed Painters and Sculptors
New York	15374	15.2
Los Angeles	6650	6.6
Chicago	6105	6.1
Philadelphia	2925	2.9
Detroit	2870	2.8
Washington, D.C.	2561	2.5
San Francisco	2496	2.5
Boston	2146	2.1
Minneapolis	1608	1.6
Paterson	1593	1.6
Cleveland	1376	1.4
Dallas	1239	1.2
Newark	1201	1.2
St. Louis	1189	1.2
Anaheim	1181	1.2
Pittsburgh	1165	1.2
Baltimore	1079	1.1
Kansas City	1070	1.1
Atlanta	1036	1.0
Seattle	978	1.0
Milwaukee	970	1.0
Denver	903	.9
Cincinnati	875	.9
Houston	869	.9
San Jose	855	.8
San Diego	810	.8
Miami	800	.8
Columbus	585	.6
Phoenix	549	.5
Buffalo	527	.5
Portland	503	.5
Fort Worth	502	.5

Table 9: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Photographers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of Employed Photographers
New York	6332	9.8
Los Angeles	3846	5.9
Chicago	2984	4.6
Washington, D.C.	1823	2.8
Philadelphia	1637	2.5
San Francisco	1555	2.4
Detroit	1415	2.2
Boston	1023	1.6
Minneapolis	827	1.3
St. Louis	821	1.3
Baltimore	689	1.1
Dallas	680	1.1
Paterson	653	1.0
Cleveland	626	1.0
Denver	606	.9
Pittsburgh	604	.9
Houston	596	.9
Seattle	591	.9
Miami	578	.9
Anaheim	560	.9
Atlanta	549	.9
Newark	545	.8
San Jose	513	.8
Kansas City	495	.8
Cincinnati	477	.7
Milwaukee	476	.7
Rochester	466	.7
San Diego	462	.7
Portland	405	.6

Table 10: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Employed Radio and Television Announcers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of Employed Radio & Television Announcers
New York	571	2.7
Los Angeles	515	2.4
Washington, D.C.	507	2.4
Chicago	314	1.5
San Francisco	285	1.3
Philadelphia	259	1.2
Boston	233	1.1
Pittsburgh	231	1.1
Detroit	221	1.0
Miami	193	.9
St. Louis	162	.8
Seattle	156	.7
Houston	152	.7
Atlanta	148	.7
Minneapolis	142	.7
Milwaukee	137	.6
Kansas City	128	.6
Phoenix	128	.6
Greensboro	127	.6
Cleveland	119	.6
Columbus	117	.6
Baltimore	114	.5
Tampa	114	.5
Denver	113	.5
Buffalo	105	.5
Cincinnati	101	.5

Table 11: Major Metropolitan Areas of Residence for Other Employed Writers, Artists, and Entertainers (not elsewhere classified) Ranked by Total Number, 1970

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent of Employed Other Artists (n.e.c.)
New York	6687	11.1
Los Angeles	4899	8.1
Chicago	2413	4.0
Washington, D.C.	2245	3.7
Philadelphia	1626	2.7
Detroit	1492	2.5
San Francisco	1483	2.5
San Jose	1173	1.9
Anaheim	1146	1.9
Boston	1062	1.8
Fort Worth	833	1.4
Dallas	832	1.4
Newark	764	1.3
St. Louis	655	1.1
Miami	653	1.1
Seattle	603	1.0
Houston	582	1.0
Baltimore	576	1.0
Pittsburgh	570	.9
San Diego	531	.9
Cleveland	511	.8
Cincinnati	472	.8
Minneapolis	458	.8
Denver	447	.7
Paterson	432	.7
Dayton	411	.7
Phoenix	406	.7

Table 12: State Residence of Employed Artists Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
New York	85,213	15.75
California	79,609	14.71
Illinois	31,211	5.77
Pennsylvania	25,775	4.76
Texas	25,117	4.64
Ohio	23,496	4.34
Michigan	22,454	4.15
New Jersey	22,331	4.13
Florida	18,105	3.34
Massachusetts	17,881	3.31
Maryland	13,338	2.47
Virginia	11,561	2.14
Connecticut	10,510	1.94
Missouri	9,905	1.83
Minnesota	9,543	1.76
Wisconsin	9,400	1.74
Washington	9,066	1.68
Indiana	8,716	1.61
North Carolina	8,367	1.55
Georgia	8,036	1.49
Tennessee	7,096	1.31
Colorado	6,337	1.17
Louisiana	5,356	.99
Alabama	5,106	.94
Oregon	5,081	.94
Arizona	4,817	.89
Kansas	4,777	.88
Oklahoma	4,698	.87
Kentucky	4,541	.84
Iowa	4,441	.82
District of Columbia	3,779	.70
South Carolina	3,345	.62
Hawaii	2,863	.53
Nebraska	2,699	.50
New Mexico	2,602	.48
Utah	2,488	.46
Mississippi	2,252	.42
Rhode Island	2,219	.41
Nevada	2,207	.41
Arkansas	2,107	.39
West Virginia	1,802	.33
New Hampshire	1,796	.33
Maine	1,524	.28
Montana	1,251	.23
Delaware	1,221	.23
Idaho	1,201	.22
Vermont	1,152	.21
South Dakota	840	.16
North Dakota	733	.14
Wyoming	531	.10
Alaska	513	.09
Total	541,009	100.00

Table 13: State Residence of Employed Actors Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
New York	3,246	33.37
California	2,790	28.68
Illinois	449	4.62
New Jersey	271	2.79
Maryland	262	2.69
Massachusetts	229	2.35
Texas	222	2.28
Florida	183	1.88
Connecticut	161	1.66
Pennsylvania	155	1.59
Ohio	148	1.52
Michigan	127	1.31
Minnesota	112	1.15
Washington	105	1.08
Virginia	104	1.07
Missouri	79	.81
Tennessee	77	.79
Oregon	76	.78
District of Columbia	75	.77
Georgia	74	.76
Louisiana	73	.75
Colorado	61	.63
Wisconsin	50	.51
Indiana	49	.50
North Carolina	47	.48
Nevada	44	.45
Arizona	44	.45
Rhode Island	43	.44
Oklahoma	38	.39
Iowa	37	.38
Kansas	35	.36
Kentucky	35	.36
South Carolina	32	.33
New Mexico	28	.29
Utah	28	.29
Alabama	21	.22
Arkansas	20	.21
Hawaii	20	.21
Nebraska	16	.16
West Virginia	14	.14
Montana	10	.10
New Hampshire	9	.09
South Dakota	9	.09
Mississippi	7	.07
North Dakota	5	.05
Vermont	4	.04
Alaska	4	.04
Delaware	0	.00
Wyoming	0	.00
Idaho	0	.00
Maine	0	.00
Total	9,728	100.00

Table 14: State Residence of Employed Architects
Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	7,981	14.20
New York	6,353	11.30
Illinois	3,401	6.05
Texas	3,153	5.61
Pennsylvania	2,754	4.90
Massachusetts	2,406	4.28
Ohio	2,192	3.90
Michigan	2,009	3.57
Florida	1,977	3.52
New Jersey	1,911	3.40
Maryland	1,650	2.94
Washington	1,569	2.79
Virginia	1,563	2.78
Connecticut	1,444	2.57
Georgia	1,066	1.90
Minnesota	1,066	1.90
Missouri	1,049	1.87
North Carolina	893	1.59
Indiana	823	1.46
Colorado	794	1.41
Oregon	793	1.41
Wisconsin	776	1.38
Louisiana	755	1.34
Kansas	665	1.18
Tennessee	594	1.06
Arizona	572	1.02
Oklahoma	535	.95
District of Columbia	488	.87
Alabama	455	.81
Iowa	415	.74
South Carolina	380	.68
Nebraska	369	.66
Kentucky	366	.65
Hawaii	363	.65
Utah	284	.51
Mississippi	282	.50
New Mexico	271	.48
Arkansas	224	.40
Rhode Island	219	.39
Vermont	172	.31
New Hampshire	170	.30
Delaware	159	.28
Idaho	131	.23
Montana	122	.22
West Virginia	119	.21
Maine	112	.20
Alaska	92	.16
Nevada	76	.14
Wyoming	74	.13
North Dakota	68	.12
South Dakota	59	.10
Total	56,214	100.00

Table 15: State Residence of Employed Authors
Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
New York	5,069	19.97
California	4,453	17.55
Maryland	1,302	5.13
Massachusetts	1,253	4.94
Connecticut	971	3.83
Virginia	848	3.34
New Jersey	784	3.09
Illinois	772	3.04
District of Columbia	686	2.70
Texas	682	2.69
Pennsylvania	674	2.66
Florida	653	2.57
Ohio	628	2.47
Michigan	591	2.33
Minnesota	580	2.29
North Carolina	491	1.93
Wisconsin	432	1.70
Missouri	426	1.68
Washington	384	1.51
Indiana	312	1.23
Colorado	306	1.21
Arizona	291	1.15
Alabama	266	1.05
Oklahoma	256	1.01
Georgia	212	.84
Kansas	206	.81
Iowa	188	.74
Oregon	178	.70
Mississippi	149	.59
New Mexico	134	.53
Utah	127	.50
Tennessee	123	.48
New Hampshire	118	.46
Hawaii	84	.33
Vermont	83	.33
Kentucky	81	.32
Nebraska	75	.30
South Carolina	73	.29
Rhode Island	72	.28
Louisiana	65	.26
Delaware	62	.24
Maine	50	.20
Nevada	42	.17
Idaho	40	.16
Arkansas	36	.14
Alaska	20	.08
Montana	17	.07
West Virginia	12	.05
North Dakota	10	.14
South Dakota	5	.02
Wyoming	4	.02
Total	25,376	100.00

Table 16: State Residence of Employed Dancers
Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	1,390	23.36
New York	889	14.94
Ohio	294	4.94
Michigan	273	4.59
Hawaii	235	3.95
Illinois	233	3.92
Texas	208	3.50
Florida	203	3.41
Nevada	194	3.26
Pennsylvania	155	2.61
Maryland	151	2.54
Washington	110	1.85
New Jersey	107	1.80
Massachusetts	97	1.63
Colorado	94	1.58
Georgia	92	1.55
District of Columbia	91	1.53
Arizona	90	1.51
Oregon	85	1.43
Wisconsin	83	1.39
Indiana	80	1.34
Louisiana	77	1.29
Kentucky	72	1.21
Virginia	66	1.11
Utah	61	1.03
South Carolina	59	.99
Missouri	55	.92
Oklahoma	54	.91
North Carolina	45	.76
Kansas	44	.74
Connecticut	38	.64
Alabama	23	.39
Minnesota	23	.39
Alaska	20	.34
Idaho	16	.27
Nebraska	15	.25
Rhode Island	15	.25
West Virginia	15	.25
Wyoming	13	.22
Iowa	13	.22
Mississippi	11	.18
New Mexico	10	.17
Arkansas	10	.17
Delaware	9	.15
New Hampshire	9	.15
North Dakota	9	.15
South Dakota	6	.10
Tennessee	5	.08
Maine	3	.05
Vermont	0	.00
Montana	0	.00
Total	5,950	100.00

Table 17: State Residence of Employed Designers
Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
New York	22,712	20.88
California	15,923	14.64
Illinois	6,550	6.02
New Jersey	6,470	5.95
Michigan	6,266	5.76
Pennsylvania	5,590	5.14
Ohio	5,163	4.75
Massachusetts	4,181	3.84
Texas	3,970	3.65
Florida	2,595	2.39
Virginia	2,513	2.31
Connecticut	2,235	2.05
Maryland	1,968	1.81
Indiana	1,733	1.59
Wisconsin	1,678	1.54
Minnesota	1,666	1.53
North Carolina	1,543	1.42
Missouri	1,540	1.42
Washington	1,245	1.14
Georgia	1,193	1.10
Tennessee	1,022	.94
Colorado	863	.79
Arizona	711	.65
Iowa	705	.65
Kentucky	659	.61
Alabama	627	.58
South Carolina	602	.55
Oregon	589	.54
Rhode Island	586	.54
Kansas	559	.51
Louisiana	520	.48
Oklahoma	495	.45
New Hampshire	449	.41
Hawaii	437	.40
Utah	431	.40
District of Columbia	376	.34
Nebraska	298	.27
New Mexico	277	.25
Mississippi	262	.24
West Virginia	250	.23
Vermont	237	.22
Arkansas	214	.20
Delaware	204	.19
Maine	181	.17
Nevada	148	.14
Montana	101	.09
Idaho	89	.08
Alaska	62	.06
South Dakota	39	.04
North Dakota	34	.03
Wyoming	27	.02
Total	108,788	100.00

Table 18: State Residence of Employed Musicians and Composers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	11,991	13.65
New York	10,460	11.91
Texas	4,954	5.64
Illinois	4,577	5.21
Pennsylvania	4,397	5.01
Ohio	3,967	4.52
Florida	3,861	4.40
Michigan	3,427	3.90
New Jersey	2,961	3.37
Massachusetts	2,254	2.57
Tennessee	1,947	2.22
Wisconsin	1,821	2.07
Washington	1,810	2.06
Minnesota	1,798	2.05
Indiana	1,787	2.03
Missouri	1,758	2.00
Maryland	1,725	1.96
North Carolina	1,615	1.84
Georgia	1,430	1.63
Virginia	1,346	1.53
Louisiana	1,327	1.51
Alabama	1,172	1.33
Colorado	1,168	1.32
Connecticut	1,060	1.21
Kentucky	1,001	1.14
Kansas	989	1.13
Oregon	968	1.10
Oklahoma	941	1.07
Arizona	914	1.04
Iowa	908	1.03
Nevada	830	.95
Nebraska	713	.81
South Carolina	656	.75
Hawaii	558	.64
Mississippi	544	.62
Arkansas	427	.49
District of Columbia	421	.48
New Mexico	401	.46
West Virginia	369	.42
Montana	342	.39
Maine	320	.36
Rhode Island	319	.36
Idaho	301	.34
South Dakota	293	.33
Utah	217	.25
Delaware	198	.23
North Dakota	167	.19
New Hampshire	130	.15
Wyoming	123	.14
Vermont	88	.10
Alaska	83	.09
Total	87,834	100.00

Table 19: State Residence of Employed Painters and Sculptors Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
New York	17,941	17.78
California	14,095	13.97
Illinois	7,114	7.05
Pennsylvania	5,037	4.99
Ohio	4,771	4.73
New Jersey	4,662	4.62
Texas	4,201	4.16
Michigan	4,131	4.09
Massachusetts	3,492	3.46
Florida	3,010	2.98
Maryland	2,396	2.37
Missouri	2,182	2.16
Wisconsin	2,082	2.06
Connecticut	2,081	2.06
Minnesota	1,949	1.93
Virginia	1,824	1.81
Georgia	1,527	1.51
Washington	1,443	1.43
Indiana	1,367	1.35
Colorado	1,223	1.21
North Carolina	1,175	1.16
Tennessee	1,073	1.06
Kansas	921	.91
Arizona	842	.83
Oregon	835	.83
Alabama	834	.83
Louisiana	796	.79
Oklahoma	788	.78
Iowa	657	.65
Kentucky	613	.61
Utah	539	.53
District of Columbia	518	.51
New Mexico	499	.49
Nebraska	450	.45
South Carolina	427	.42
Rhode Island	427	.42
Hawaii	396	.39
West Virginia	318	.32
Arkansas	308	.31
New Hampshire	280	.28
Maine	234	.23
Delaware	233	.23
Mississippi	214	.21
Vermont	202	.20
Montana	189	.19
Nevada	167	.17
Idaho	146	.14
South Dakota	87	.09
Alaska	73	.07
Wyoming	65	.06
North Dakota	59	.06
Total	100,893	100.00

Table 20: State Residence of Employed Photographers
Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	8,518	13.17
New York	8,425	13.02
Illinois	4,114	6.36
Pennsylvania	3,208	4.96
Texas	3,195	4.94
Ohio	2,905	4.49
Michigan	2,551	3.94
New Jersey	2,386	3.69
Florida	2,069	3.20
Maryland	1,826	2.82
Massachusetts	1,808	2.79
Missouri	1,439	2.22
Virginia	1,402	2.17
Indiana	1,370	2.12
Minnesota	1,333	2.06
Wisconsin	1,199	1.85
Connecticut	1,151	1.78
Georgia	1,096	1.69
Washington	1,062	1.64
North Carolina	1,047	1.62
Tennessee	1,003	1.55
Colorado	864	1.34
Louisiana	799	1.24
Oklahoma	780	1.21
Kentucky	747	1.15
Alabama	727	1.12
Kansas	702	1.09
Oregon	688	1.06
Iowa	563	.87
South Carolina	480	.74
Arizona	477	.74
New Mexico	414	.64
Arkansas	366	.57
Nebraska	360	.56
District of Columbia	343	.53
Utah	334	.52
Hawaii	307	.47
Mississippi	290	.47
West Virginia	286	.44
Rhode Island	261	.40
New Hampshire	232	.36
Maine	221	.34
Montana	205	.32
Idaho	198	.31
Nevada	167	.26
Delaware	167	.26
Vermont	164	.25
North Dakota	160	.25
South Dakota	137	.21
Wyoming	92	.14
Alaska	53	.08
Total	64,691	100.00

Table 21: State Residence of Employed Radio and Television Announcers Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	1,629	7.67
New York	1,388	6.54
Texas	1,234	5.81
Pennsylvania	1,075	5.06
Florida	878	4.14
Illinois	835	3.93
Ohio	825	3.89
North Carolina	778	3.66
Michigan	733	3.45
Georgia	637	3.00
Tennessee	589	2.77
Virginia	582	2.74
Wisconsin	532	2.51
Missouri	499	2.35
Indiana	498	2.35
Alabama	460	2.17
Maryland	454	2.14
Massachusetts	450	2.12
Iowa	447	2.11
Washington	445	2.10
Minnesota	407	1.92
Louisiana	392	1.85
Kentucky	369	1.74
Mississippi	351	1.65
Oregon	315	1.48
Colorado	315	1.48
Kansas	312	1.47
South Carolina	299	1.41
Oklahoma	280	1.32
Arkansas	238	1.12
New Jersey	233	1.10
New Mexico	232	1.09
Connecticut	228	1.07
Arizona	226	1.06
Nebraska	191	.90
Maine	181	.85
North Dakota	179	.84
Utah	175	.82
West Virginia	171	.81
Montana	165	.78
Idaho	148	.70
South Dakota	136	.64
Nevada	109	.51
Wyoming	100	.47
District of Columbia	97	.46
New Hampshire	91	.43
Vermont	88	.41
Hawaii	70	.33
Delaware	61	.29
Rhode Island	58	.27
Alaska	41	.19
Total	21,226	100.00

Table 22: State Residence of Other Employed Writers, Artists, and Entertainers (not elsewhere classified) Ranked by Total Number, 1970

State	Number	Percent
California	10,839	17.97
New York	8,730	14.48
Texas	3,298	5.47
Illinois	3,166	5.25
Pennsylvania	2,730	4.53
Florida	2,676	4.44
Ohio	2,603	4.32
New Jersey	2,546	4.22
Michigan	2,346	3.89
Massachusetts	1,711	2.84
Maryland	1,604	2.66
Virginia	1,313	2.18
Connecticut	1,141	1.89
Washington	893	1.48
Missouri	878	1.46
Wisconsin	747	1.24
North Carolina	733	1.22
Georgia	709	1.18
Indiana	697	1.16
District of Columbia	684	1.13
Tennessee	663	1.10
Arizona	650	1.08
Colorado	649	1.08
Minnesota	609	1.01
Kentucky	598	.99
Oregon	554	.92
Louisiana	552	.92
Oklahoma	531	.88
Alabama	521	.86
Iowa	508	.84
Nevada	430	.71
Hawaii	393	.65
Kansas	344	.57
South Carolina	337	.56
New Mexico	336	.56
New Hampshire	308	.51
Utah	292	.48
Arkansas	264	.44
West Virginia	248	.41
Maine	222	.37
Rhode Island	219	.36
Nebraska	212	.35
Mississippi	142	.24
Idaho	132	.22
Delaware	128	.21
Vermont	114	.19
Montana	100	.17
South Dakota	69	.11
Alaska	65	.11
North Dakota	42	.07
Wyoming	33	.05
Total	60,309	100.00

Table 23: Proportion of Employed Artists Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
New York	169%	Ohio	82%
District of Columbia	160	Pennsylvania	80
Nevada	158	Kansas	79
California	151	Missouri	79
Hawaii	142	Wisconsin	78
Maryland	123	Montana	72
Connecticut	119	Oklahoma	72
New Mexico	114	Tennessee	69
Arizona	111	Alaska	67
New Jersey	111	Nebraska	66
Massachusetts	110	Idaho	66
Colorado	109	Louisiana	65
Florida	106	Georgia	65
Washington	104	Indiana	61
Illinois	100	Wyoming	61
Michigan	98	Alabama	61
Vermont	97	North Carolina	60
Virginia	95	Kentucky	59
Utah	93	Maine	59
Oregon	92	Iowa	58
Minnesota	92	North Dakota	51
New Hampshire	86	South Dakota	50
Texas	86	South Carolina	50
Rhode Island	84	West Virginia	46
Delaware	82	Arkansas	46
		Mississippi	44

Table 24: Proportion of Employed Actors Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
New York	358%	Georgia	33%
California	293	Kansas	32
District of Columbia	176	Montana	31
Nevada	175	Oklahoma	31
Maryland	134	Michigan	31
Connecticut	101	South Dakota	29
Rhode Island	91	Ohio	28
Illinois	80	Pennsylvania	27
Massachusetts	78	South Carolina	26
Oregon	76	Iowa	26
New Jersey	74	Kentucky	25
New Mexico	68	Arkansas	24
Washington	67	New Hampshire	24
Minnesota	60	Wisconsin	23
Florida	59	Nebraska	21
Utah	57	West Virginia	20
Colorado	57	Indiana	19
Arizona	56	North Dakota	19
Hawaii	55	Vermont	18
Louisiana	50	North Carolina	18
Virginia	47	Alabama	13
Texas	42	Mississippi	7
Tennessee	41	Wyoming	0
Missouri	35	Idaho	0
Alaska	35	Delaware	0
		Maine	0

Table 25: Proportion of Employed Architects Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
District of Columbia	198%	Georgia	83%
Washington	173	Pennsylvania	83
Hawaii	173	Wyoming	82
Connecticut	157	Missouri	81
Maryland	146	Rhode Island	80
California	145	New Hampshire	79
Massachusetts	142	Oklahoma	78
Vermont	140	Ohio	73
Oregon	139	Idaho	69
Colorado	131	Montana	68
Arizona	126	Wisconsin	67
Virginia	124	North Carolina	61
New York	121	Indiana	56
New Mexico	114	Tennessee	55
Florida	111	South Carolina	54
Kansas	106	Mississippi	53
Illinois	105	Nevada	52
Texas	104	Alabama	52
Delaware	103	Iowa	52
Utah	102	Kentucky	46
Minnesota	99	North Dakota	45
New Jersey	91	Maine	42
Louisiana	89	Arkansas	41
Nebraska	87	South Dakota	33
Michigan	84	West Virginia	29
		Alaska	4

Table 26: Proportion of Employed Authors Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
District of Columbia	618%	Alabama	67%
Maryland	256	Nevada	64
Connecticut	234	New Jersey	63
New York	215	Mississippi	63
California	179	Rhode Island	58
Massachusetts	165	Michigan	55
Vermont	150	Illinois	53
Virginia	149	Iowa	52
Arizona	143	Texas	50
New Mexico	125	Idaho	47
New Hampshire	121	Ohio	47
Minnesota	120	Indiana	47
Colorado	112	Pennsylvania	45
Utah	101	Maine	41
Washington	94	Nebraska	39
Hawaii	89	Georgia	37
Delaware	89	Tennessee	25
Oklahoma	83	South Carolina	23
Florida	81	Kentucky	22
Wisconsin	76	Montana	21
North Carolina	74	Louisiana	17
Missouri	73	Arkansas	17
Kansas	73	North Dakota	15
Oregon	69	Wyoming	10
Alaska	68	West Virginia	6
		South Dakota	6

Table 27: Proportion of Employed Dancers Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
Nevada	1256%	Wisconsin	62%
Hawaii	1054	North Dakota	55
District of Columbia	347	Delaware	54
Alaska	287	Massachusetts	54
California	237	Rhode Island	51
Utah	206	Indiana	50
Arizona	187	Virginia	49
New York	159	New Jersey	47
Colorado	145	Pennsylvania	44
Oregon	140	Missouri	40
Wyoming	135	New Hampshire	38
Maryland	126	Connecticut	38
Washington	114	New Mexico	38
Michigan	106	West Virginia	35
Florida	106	Nebraska	33
Ohio	92	South Dakota	31
Kentucky	85	North Dakota	28
Louisiana	85	Alabama	24
Idaho	79	Mississippi	19
South Carolina	78	Arkansas	19
Oklahoma	74	Minnesota	19
Illinois	67	Iowa	14
Georgia	67	Maine	10
Kansas	65	Tennessee	4
Texas	64	Montana	0
		Vermont	0

Table 28: Proportion of Employed Designers Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
New York	224%	Missouri	61%
New Jersey	159	Indiana	60
California	150	New Mexico	60
Michigan	136	North Carolina	55
Massachusetts	128	Oregon	53
Connecticut	125	Nevada	53
Rhode Island	111	Tennessee	49
Hawaii	108	Alaska	49
New Hamshire	107	Georgia	48
Illinois	104	Kansas	46
Virginia	103	Iowa	46
Vermont	100	South Carolina	44
Maryland	90	Kentucky	43
Ohio	89	Oklahoma	38
Pennsylvania	87	Alabama	37
Arizona	81	Nebraska	36
Minnesota	80	Maine	35
Utah	80	West Virginia	32
District of Columbia	79	Louisiana	32
Florida	75	Montana	29
Colorado	74	Mississippi	26
Washington	71	Idaho	24
Wisconsin	69	Arkansas	23
Delaware	68	Wyoming	15
Texas	67	North Dakota	12
		South Dakota	11

Table 29: Proportion of Employed Musicians and Composers Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
Nevada	366%	Oklahoma	88%
Hawaii	170	Wyoming	87
California	140	Missouri	87
Florida	139	Alabama	86
Arizona	130	Massachusetts	85
New York	128	Ohio	85
Washington	128	Pennsylvania	84
Colorado	123	Delaware	82
Montana	122	Alaska	81
Tennessee	116	Kentucky	80
District of Columbia	110	Indiana	77
Oregon	108	Maine	76
New Mexico	108	Rhode Island	75
Nebraska	108	Connecticut	74
Minnesota	107	Iowa	73
South Dakota	106	Georgia	71
Texas	104	North Dakota	71
Idaho	102	North Carolina	71
Kansas	101	Virginia	68
Louisiana	100	Mississippi	66
Maryland	98	South Carolina	60
Wisconsin	93	West Virginia	59
Michigan	92	Arkansas	57
Illinois	90	Utah	50
New Jersey	90	Vermont	46
		New Hampshire	38

Table 30: Proportion of Employed Painters and Sculptors Among State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
New York	191%	Oregon	81%
California	143	Virginia	81
Connecticut	126	Texas	77
New Jersey	124	New Hampshire	72
Illinois	122	Georgia	66
Maryland	118	Oklahoma	64
District of Columbia	117	Nevada	64
New Mexico	117	Alaska	62
Massachusetts	115	Nebraska	59
Colorado	112	Montana	59
Utah	108	Tennessee	56
Hawaii	105	Alabama	53
Arizona	104	Louisiana	52
Minnesota	101	Indiana	51
Michigan	96	Maine	48
Florida	94	Iowa	46
Missouri	94	North Carolina	45
Wisconsin	93	West Virginia	44
Vermont	91	Idaho	43
Ohio	89	Kentucky	43
Washington	89	Wyoming	40
Rhode Island	87	Arkansas	36
Pennsylvania	84	South Carolina	34
Delaware	84	South Dakota	27
Kansas	82	Mississippi	23
		North Dakota	22

Table 31: Proportion of Employed Photographers Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
New Mexico	152%	Michigan	93%
Maryland	140	North Dakota	93
New York	140	Arizona	92
California	135	Texas	91
Hawaii	127	Idaho	91
Colorado	124	Wyoming	88
District of Columbia	121	Ohio	84
Vermont	116	Pennsylvania	84
Illinois	110	Wisconsin	83
Connecticut	109	Rhode Island	83
Minnesota	108	Louisiana	82
Oregon	104	Tennessee	81
Utah	104	Kentucky	81
Washington	102	Indiana	80
Florida	101	Georgia	74
Nevada	100	Nebraska	73
Oklahoma	99	Alabama	72
Montana	99	Maine	71
New Jersey	99	Alaska	70
Kansas	97	South Dakota	67
Missouri	96	Arkansas	67
Virginia	96	North Carolina	62
Delaware	94	West Virginia	62
New Hampshire	93	Iowa	61
Massachusetts	93	South Carolina	59
		Mississippi	48

Table 32: Proportion of Employed Radio and Television Announcers Among a States Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
North Dakota	316%	Kentucky	122%
Wyoming	292	Louisiana	122
New Mexico	259	Nebraska	119
Montana	243	South Carolina	113
Idaho	207	Wisconsin	113
South Dakota	204	West Virginia	112
Nevada	199	New Hampshire	112
Vermont	190	Oklahoma	109
Maine	178	Texas	107
Mississippi	176	Maryland	106
Utah	167	District of Columbia	104
Alaska	166	Delaware	104
Iowa	148	Missouri	102
Oregon	146	Minnesota	100
Tennessee	145	Indiana	89
North Carolina	142	Hawaii	88
Alabama	139	Pennsylvania	85
Colorado	138	Michigan	81
Arizona	133	California	78
Arkansas	132	Ohio	73
Kansas	132	Massachusetts	70
Georgia	131	New York	70
Florida	130	Illinois	68
Washington	130	Connecticut	65
Virginia	122	Rhode Island	56
		New Jersey	29

Table 33: Proportion of Other Employed Writers, Artists and Entertainers (not elsewhere classified) Among a State's Total Workers Compared to the U.S. Average, 1970

State	Percent of U.S. Average	State	Percent of U.S. Average
Nevada	276%	Delaware	77%
District of Columbia	259	Pennsylvania	76
California	184	Rhode Island	75
Hawaii	175	Oklahoma	73
New York	155	Kentucky	70
Florida	140	Idaho	65
Arizona	134	Missouri	63
New Hampshire	133	Louisiana	60
Maryland	132	Iowa	59
New Mexico	132	Tennessee	58
Connecticut	115	West Virginia	57
New Jersey	113	Wisconsin	56
Texas	101	Alabama	55
Colorado	100	Minnesota	53
Utah	98	Montana	52
Virginia	97	Arkansas	52
Massachusetts	94	Georgia	51
Alaska	92	Kansas	51
Washington	92	North Carolina	47
Michigan	91	Nebraska	47
Illinois	91	South Carolina	45
Oregon	90	Indiana	44
Vermont	86	South Dakota	36
Ohio	81	Wyoming	34
Maine	77	North Dakota	26
		Mississippi	25

* United States Government Printing Office: 1978--259-593/6093